

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3834.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1901.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY will preside at the 11th ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ROYAL LITERARY FUND, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLIS, W.C., on FRIDAY, May 17, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. precisely.
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XUM

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Some Records of the Later Life of Harriet, Countess Granville. By her Granddaughter, Susan H. Oldfield. With Portraits. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS sequel to the delightful 'Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville,' which, edited and annotated with filial care by Mr. F. Leveson Gower, were published seven years ago, is perforce rather disappointing. The earlier volumes were a "human document" of the most pleasing sort. Marked by keen observation, abundant humour, and strong, but gracious individuality, they threw welcome light on the seemliest phases of fashionable society in England and on the Continent between 1810 and 1845, intimately acquainted us with the generally happy experiences of the letter-writer throughout the whole of her married life, and showed, as her son said, "how free from selfishness and worldliness a person may remain in the midst of a very worldly existence." Mrs. Oldfield could do no more than discreetly draw the curtain from so much of a long widowhood as the public has any right to pry into. She presents a picture of a beautiful old age, but it is of necessity limited in its sphere and trivial in many of its details.

The daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire was more than sixty when her husband's death terminated, according to Charles Greville's description, "an union that was crowned with more than common felicity" and had "proved incomparably the greatest of the many blessings vouchsafed to Lord Granville through the whole course of his prosperous career." The blow was so great to her that "she entirely gave up the world," avoiding nearly all society except that of her immediate relatives and of the poor, whose lives she brightened by her practical charity. In deference to her grief, her son the late Earl Granville was always called Leveson by her and in her presence, except when the family and popular nickname of "Puss" was substituted; and Mrs. Oldfield tells us that at first "my little brother Granville was kept out of the

way on account of his name, which she could not hear without emotion." But her sorrow was not allowed to breed selfishness, and, living on till 1862, when her age was seventy-eight, her self-sacrificing devotion to those around her—notably to her brother, the late Duke of Devonshire, and to her sister, Lady Carlisle, both of whom were her seniors—appears to have increased as their years advanced. The latest entry in her profuse commonplace books was apt:—

It is the endurance of blank interval,
The patient suffering where no action is,
That proves our nature. Many are who act.
But oh! how few endure!

Extracts from these commonplace books make up more than half of the volume before us. Themselves mostly extracts "from a vast variety of authors of every opinion and almost of every creed," but now and then with the addition of shrewd comments of her own, they are chiefly interesting as showing how intelligent and sympathetic was Lady Granville's extremely comprehensive reading, and how diligent she was to the very last in "improving her mind." Some of her remarks are distinctly amusing, as in the following case, where she discusses 'The Charge of the Light Brigade':—

"Georgy sends me these unpublished verses, telling me that the difference of opinion is great and asking for mine, which is,

What is a wonder,
And eke a blunder,
Is to make rhyme supply,
Not asking reason why!

"Il n'y a qu'un pas" between "ridicule et sublime." Yet—I am captivated, *hors de moi*, and thrilling under its spirit. This is perhaps what Mr. Tennyson wanted."

Again, she can be acutely critical. Of Mr. Aubrey de Vere she says:—

"What is the matter with this poet? I believe that he is not one. His feeling and his piety delight me. I do not think his verses affected, but they are forced."

The "Georgy" referred to above was Lady Granville's literary daughter, Lady Georgiana Fullerton. A profound friendship—which was a separate part of, if not apart from, the close tie of kinship—bound these two together, and its strength as well as its beauty became more manifest after Lady Georgiana turned Roman Catholic, to her mother's great distress. Here is a characteristic entry in the diary for 1855:—

"In a letter from Georgy, 'Strange how one survives oneself. But you will understand. I must copy out something of Dr. Newman's, which is as if I was speaking to you: "This only thing I know, that there is between you and me so strange a unity of thought that I should have deemed it quite impossible, before I found it actually to exist, between any two persons whatever, and which, widely as we are separated in opinion.....is to me inexplicable. I find it difficult to explain what I mean; we disagree certainly on the most important subjects, but there is an unaccountable correspondence in the views we take of things, in our impressions, in the lines in which our minds move, and the issues to which they come, our judgment of what is great and little, in the manner in which objects affect our feelings." Ever, dearest, your most affectionate, G. F."

More pathetic is this passage in an older letter from mother to daughter:—

"Do you remember a verse of yours I put in my book?

'E'en now Thy glory passeth by,
Unseen, but not unknown.

I am not sure of the exact words. Well, it is that I did not realise so much that as anything beyond imagination. I suppose living (on these subjects) alone, and attaching myself for the first time to much of the practical duties of religion, has, in one sense, narrowed my mind. I am not sure that I am not getting very prejudiced; you must come and set me right, my dearest child, and let me see before me the most liberal and enlarged feeling about others with the firmest hold of your own. I am only sure of one thing, that when difference of opinion is merely difference of opinion, where

God is all in all,

no tie can be lessened, no bond severed. I could go on for an hour, but I must just add that you must not stay away too long, lest you should find me a Methodist or an idiot!"

Of Lady Granville's relations with her other daughter, Lady Rivers, and her grandchildren, with her sons, and with others, Mrs. Oldfield supplies many highly acceptable illustrations, in which there are frequent flashes of the humour that was more constant, but scarcely brighter or sharper, in the days of Lady Granville's "worldly existence." If she seldom dined out, she could appreciate any witty talk that was reported to her. The Susan in the following extract from a letter to Lady Georgiana Fullerton was Lady Rivers:—

"Susan and Rivers dined at Stafford House yesterday. She says the conversation at dinner was most excessively agreeable and interesting. She sat by Lord Wensleydale, who sat by the Duchess, and the Bishop of Oxford on the Duchess's other side; but Susan says she *never was so amused* in her life as at the sight of the Duchess's face when Lord Wensleydale, in a clear, *investigating* voice and manner, cried out: 'Well, Duchess, what did you think of Spurgeon yesterday?' The dear Duchess's discomfiture was so great that it would have been very embarrassing had not the Bishop most amiably exclaimed: 'Never mind me. I only look upon it as going to hear a very fine actor,' and then he poured forth a whole history of the most amusing anecdotes and facts about the great celebrity. Susan says: 'I saw in his face that he would give the world to go and hear him himself.'"

A few weeks later, in 1855, Lady Granville went to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach, and he

"does not seem to have pleased her. She says in a letter to Lady Georgiana Fullerton: 'You know my dislike to walking backwards and forwards, turning, bowing. What *must* I think of wriggling and *joking*? And then came those most dear to me, talking of being thrilled, as for the first time awakened. I cannot give it a thought, but I *hate* descriptions about it.'"

During one of her visits to Lady Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Lady Granville met Macaulay, of whom she wrote:—

"Macaulay is an (almost) never-ceasing talker, and pours out the prodigious stores of learning, wit, and eloquence with such an absorption in his subject that I doubted when I heard him if he would not go on just the same if everybody left the room. Somebody asked the Duchess of Sutherland (after a dinner at Stafford House) if he liked the society of women, and whom he seemed to prefer. She answered, 'Oh, he only looks upon us all in the light of interruptions.'"

During a visit to the Sutherlands of Dunrobin she met the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' whom Macaulay thought more than an interruption to his monologue:—

"Mrs. B. Stowe and family are arrived. We are very much amused with the young ladies, so extremely different from anything in the shape

of young ladies one ever saw before; talking much, giving their opinions most decidedly on all subjects, never saying, 'Good night,' 'Good morning,' 'if you please,' or 'thank you,' leaning their elbows well on the table at dinner, saying 'Ma' at every word, knives in their mouths. All this strikes one, but I have been driving with them to-day and discovering their good points; great and most proper admiration of their mother, who reads all her books to them before they are published, and clever and discriminating appreciation of their beauties. Mrs. Stowe has always had a passion for writing ever since she was quite a child. 'Uncle Tom' she wrote every word of herself; now she always has some one to dictate to. She is very pleasant and interesting to listen to, but I do not think one would discover her wonderful powers from her conversation."

Two passages in Lady Granville's diaries well indicate her healthy views on religion. The first is introduced by Mrs. Oldfield:—

"There is a quaint little comment on the following passage from Hannah More's letters: 'The standard of religion should always be kept high. The very best of us are sure to pull it down a great many pegs in our practice.' This is Lady Granville's comment: 'No, Hannah, lower the standard, and put in more pegs.'"

As regards the other, Mrs. Oldfield says:

"I think this passage refers to a sum of money which she lent to the curate of one of the churches she was in the habit of attending, who had got into money difficulties and applied to her for assistance. And it is probably with reference to this that she writes in her book in the following year on June 4: 'I have for several days debated in my mind if I should remind — (a most distressed and unhappy man) of rather a large sum of money which he owes me. The following text in this morning's lesson decided the question: "Sufficient to this man is this punishment; so that ye ought rather to forgive him, and comfort him, lest perhaps such a one should be swallowed up with overmuch sorrow."'"

The attractions of this volume are considerably enhanced by its numerous reproductions of choice family portraits.

What is Christianity? By Adolf Harnack. Translated by T. Bailey Saunders. (Williams & Norgate.)

ALL who are interested in matters of religious thought will welcome the appearance in an English dress of this little book, in which the distinguished historian of dogma seeks to present a short and plain statement of the teaching of Christ, of the Gospel and its history. The aim proposed is to distinguish "husk" from "kernel"—that is, not only to separate the essential meaning from all those alien accretions with which the vicissitudes of nineteen centuries of human history may be supposed to have overlaid and obscured it, but also to reach the true significance among forms of expression determined by the influence of the conditions and current tradition of Christ's own time, and to reject inconsistent elements imported by the Evangelists on whose narratives we must rely. This, of course, is an endeavour that it is the fashion of the present day to make, and Prof. Harnack, it is needless to say, brings to his task great erudition, insight, and feeling. In this series of lectures there is no pedantry or ponderous learning; the huge mass of materials is handled with consummate clearness and simplicity.

The author is not concerned to dis-

tinguish the teaching of Christ from the teaching of sages such as Socrates or Buddha. Such comparisons possess undeniable fascination; but the present object of the lecturer is a positive statement. In three propositions he sums up the Gospel of Christ: first, the kingdom of God and its coming; secondly, God the Father and the infinite value of the human soul; thirdly, the higher righteousness and the commandment of love:

"The three spheres which we have distinguished—the kingdom of God, God as the Father and the infinite value of the human soul, and the higher righteousness showing itself in love—coalesce; for ultimately the kingdom is nothing but the treasure which the soul possesses in the eternal and merciful God. It needs only a few touches to develop this thought into everything that, taking Jesus's sayings as its groundwork, Christendom has known and strives to maintain as hope, faith, and love."

The Gospel, then, taught the relation of every living soul to the eternal God—a relation as tender, trusting, and intimate as that of son to father: from the relation of all to God springs a relation as deep and loving of all to each other. The Gospel is not concerned to lay down any definite tenets of life, is not applicable to any one social system or grade of civilization, does not involve any theory of science or philosophy, is wedded to no doctrine or scheme of worship. It is as eternal and universal as the elements of humanity which it addresses; it deals with the deepest motives, from which all the rest will flow. Again, the Gospel is not concerned with the personality of Christ: it "has to do with the Father only, and not with the Son." This bold assertion at any rate enables Prof. Harnack to put aside the narratives of the Saviour's birth, as having no real connexion with or corroboration from His teaching; and, while admitting the difficulties involved in the miracles, he warns the reader not to be deterred by them from participating in the truth of Christ's message. And similarly of the problem of Christ's title "Son of God": in a sense the Gospel regards every man who knows God as the son of God; yet Christ in an especial degree claimed a knowledge of God and a mission to proclaim Him.

"How He came to this consciousness of the unique character of His relation to God as a Son, how He came to the consciousness of His power and to the consciousness of the obligation and the mission which this power carries with it, is His secret, and no psychology will ever fathom it."

Possibly the difficulty was lessened, the Berlin professor imagines, by the conception of the Messiah which was so important among the Jews in Christ's days.

After stating his view of Christ's teaching Prof. Harnack traces the history of the idea of Christ in the Churches. Even in the apostolic age it was on the Person of Christ that attention began to be centred, on His death as an expiatory sacrifice, and on His resurrection as a triumph over death and a pledge of eternal life for the believer. Then came St. Paul, who imparted a more speculative form to these convictions and developed the idea of the redemption; he was the first to intellectualize Christianity and to bring into prominence the importance of right doctrine. This insistence on orthodoxy grew stronger as the Churches, in contact with

Greek philosophy and in conflict with Gnosticism, more and more defined a speculative system of dogmas. Hence the tendency to substitute for charity, for the sense of the Divine Fatherhood and the human brotherhood, acceptance of a set of tenets as the essence of Christianity. Further influences supervened when the Church became allied with temporal power and grandeur.

Probably no one living has a better title to be heard on these matters than Prof. Harnack. His accounts, first of Catholicism, then of Greek and of Roman Catholicism, form an able if decidedly hostile analysis of the most far-reaching and complex movements of religious history. Of the Roman Church he says:—

"The Gospel says 'Christ's kingdom is not of this world,' but the Church has set up an earthly kingdom. Christ leads His disciples away from political and ceremonious religion, and places every man face to face with God,but here, on the contrary, man is bound to an earthly institution with chains that cannot be broken, and he must obey: it is only when he obeys that he approaches God."

The lectures conclude with a survey of Protestantism. No doubt, under the domination of the mediæval Church, the spirit of personal Christianity never, he admits, perished, yet it was at the Reformation that the freedom of the soul, its direct relation to God, was again, in the spirit of the Gospel, put forward as the essence of religion:—

"Protestantism reckons upon the Gospel being something so simple, so divine, and therefore so truly human, as to be most certain of being understood when it is left entirely free, and also to produce essentially the same experiences and convictions in individual souls."

Yet Prof. Harnack does not shrink from warning Protestantism of the danger of laying stress on doctrines and forms, and of setting up external authorities and supports rather than insisting on personal faith—the tendencies which mark Catholicism.

This brief notice is enough to show that the professor has dealt with the most momentous issues of belief and the widest range of history; he has traversed ground where the hottest controversies have raged and still rage; and it is obvious that his historical view is largely determined by his conception of the meaning of the Gospel, and that involves his view of Christ's Personality. Yet even those who disagree with him must recognize his high feeling and fine insight. Nor can readers fail to be grateful to Mr. Bailey Saunders for a version from the German so excellent that it is hardly ever felt to be a translation.

A Garden of Simples. By Martha Bockée Flint. (Nutt.)

THE most capacious appetite for horticultural and botanical gossip must have been pretty well sated in the last ten years or so; for though it is more than twice that time since the late Mr. H. A. Bright's two charming little books, 'A Year in a Lancashire Garden' and 'The English Flower Garden,' appeared and gave the impulse to literary gardening, some little time was yet to elapse before the discreet publisher should perceive that there was money in it, and call into existence the *Lamias* and *Veronicas*, the *Elizabeths* and *Sylvanas*,

who—if they have not exactly discovered the garden—have in a score of dainty volumes brought it within the purview of the polite world.

Mrs. Flint's small collection of essays, taking its name from the first, has its touch of originality, not only in coming from a quarter of the globe which has from its own wild flora contributed much to the furnishing of our gardens—the land which has sent us the kalmia and the azalea, the *onoclea* and the sunflower, and a hundred more without which our borders would hardly know themselves—but also in dealing with the plants as individuals rather than as the raw material of horticulture. A good deal of interesting plant-lore and gossip is here collected. We have referred to American species which have come to us as garden plants, but a good many of our wild flowers are also immigrants, as every botanist knows. It is pleasant to think that we do not receive without any return. The *lythrum*, or purple loosestrife, about thirty years ago "appeared on the banks of the Walkill," whence it spread to the Hudson, and now is "traveling" through Connecticut. The curious thing is that it was traced, not directly to England, but to Australia, the seeds having come in a consignment of wool from New South Wales.

Mrs. Flint is perplexed, as was Mr. Bright before her, by Bacon's reference to the "strawberry leaves dying, which yield a most excellent cordial smell." But Bacon was not thinking of the cultivated plant that we now know. If any one will walk in autumn, say on a sunny day in the latter half of September, through a coppice where strawberry plants carpet the ground, he will find that the scent of the dying strawberry leaf is no "mere fond and foolish fancy" of Bacon's, as Mr. Bright was half inclined profanely to suggest, nor by any means "a perfume," as Mrs. Flint fancies, "too subtle to be often perceived." Once recognized, it cannot be mistaken. It is creditable to Mrs. Flint to know the customs of Trinity College, Cambridge, in regard to roasted apples; but she must not suppose that in company with "caraway or coriander seeds" (more accurately comfits) they form part of the habitual diet of that institution. On one day in the year, and so far as we know, one only, they are indeed served in the Combination Room after dinner; and just so far testify by their presence to "the conservative tone" of the college.

We find at last in these pages the solution of a mystery which has vexed us for many years, even as it seems to have vexed the learned Mr. Bright. What was the "pusley" which gave so much trouble to the author of 'My Summer in a Garden'—that delightful book, never known in England as it deserved to be, and now, we fear, wholly forgotten? Merely, it appears, "the ubiquitous purslane"—ubiquitous in America, but little known as a garden weed in England, being represented only by one wild species, and that not very common, though another kind was once a favourite potherb. It was not, however, the "percile" of 'Piers Plowman,' which was undoubtedly parsley. The "percile and parettes" of Mrs. Flint's first quotation from that work just correspond with the "chibbolles and

chervelles" of the other. Who told her that parsley was not brought into England until the sixteenth century we cannot say, but Chaucer's cook knew all about it. While we are on herbs, let us cap her distich,

Who eats sage in May
Shall live for aye,

with a line ascribed, we believe, to Salerno:

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?

She may also like to know that "Whissenboss" is a name for the guelder-rose in the English Midlands.

It is pleasant to see the American euphemism for rhubarb, "pie-plant," duly recorded. It was no doubt invented to disguise the somewhat painful associations of the generic name. The statement that "gorgeous colouring, rank growth..... are the main characteristics" of the Composite reminds the reader that the true daisy is unknown in America. We have before now witnessed the delight of cultivated Americans at being shown for the first time "the daisy of poetry, sir."

Mrs. Flint writes mostly in a simple and pleasant style. When she does try a fine phrase, as in the following—

"Every one of these old names is sesame to the treasure-vaults of the past. They awaken and foster the psychometric power. They belong with [sic] our grandmothers' samplers and willow ware"—

the effect is rather startling. But she does not do it often.

Some of her etymologies seem to want verification. "Carrot" may have a Celtic origin, "chicory" an Egyptian, but both passed through Greek and Latin on their way to us. Her American Indian names we take on trust.

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South Africa a Century Ago. Letters written from the Cape of Good Hope (1797–1801) by the Lady Anne Barnard. Edited, with a Memoir and Brief Notes, by W. H. Wilkins. With a Portrait. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

LADY ANNE BARNARD, whose letters from the Cape during its first occupation by the British are now published, is best known to the literary reader, under her maiden name of Lindsay, as the author of 'Auld Robin Gray,' one of the most simple and pathetic of those imitations of the old Scottish ballads which so many Scottish gentlewomen produced in the eighteenth century. Thanks to Scott, we know more about the composition of 'Auld Robin Gray' than of its rivals. In the edition of the song which Scott edited for the Bannatyne Club in 1825, the year of its author's death, he was able to print a long and interesting letter in which she confessed her authorship, which, with the disinclination for publicity shown by many of her contemporaries among her countrywomen, notably by Miss Ferrier, she had kept a secret for exactly fifty years. Her own family were, indeed, in no doubt on the subject: they had been in at the birth of the poem. Miss "Suff"—or Sophy—Johnstone had a song "of no great delicacy" with a charming melody, which she used to sing in her friends' drawing-rooms in that outspoken age. Lady Anne Lindsay, then a girl of twenty-two, lamented that so fine an air should be devoted to

ribaldry, and sat down one day to write more suitable words.

"I longed," she told Scott,

"to sing old Sophy's story to different words, and give to its plaintive tones some little history of virtuous distress in humble life, such as might suit it. While attempting to effect this in my closet, I called to my little sister..... who was the only person near me, 'I have been writing a ballad, my dear; I am oppressing my heroine with many misfortunes. I have already sent her Jamie to sea, and broken her father's arm, and made her mother fall sick, and given her Auld Robin Gray' [the old herd at Balcarres] 'for her lover; but I wish to load her with a fifth sorrow within the four lines, poor thing! Help me to one.' 'Steal the cow, sister Anne,' said the little Elizabeth. The cow was immediately lifted by me, and the song completed."

At once it became a great popular favourite, all who heard it begging for the favour of a copy, and thus contributing to its diffusion. Soon it led to a considerable controversy, of which Lady Anne gave an amusing account from memory:—

"'Robin Gray' was either a very very ancient ballad, composed perhaps by David Rizzio, and a great curiosity—or a very very modern matter, and no curiosity at all. I was persecuted to avow whether I had written it or not,—where I had got it. Old Sophy kept my counsel, and I kept my own, in spite of the gratification of seeing a reward of twenty guineas offered in the newspapers to the person who should ascertain the point past a doubt, and the still more flattering circumstance of a visit from Mr. Jerminham, secretary to the Antiquarian Society, who endeavoured to entrap the truth from me in a manner I took amiss. Had he asked me the question obligingly, I should have told him the fact distinctly and confidentially. The annoyance, however, of this important ambassador from the antiquaries was amply repaid to me by the noble exhibition of the 'Ballad of Auld Robin Gray's Courtship,' as performed by dancing dogs under my window. It proved its popularity from the highest to the lowest, and gave me pleasure while I hugged myself in my obscurity."

Scott is said to have detected one detail in the song which conclusively proved its modernity. If young Jamie had really been a contemporary of "Signor David" he would have been foolish indeed to go to sea in the hope of "making his crown a pound" in order to advance his prospects of marriage, for the depreciation of the Scottish coinage caused the crown in 1582 to be worth forty shillings Scots. It is not generally known, by the way, that Lady Anne Barnard in her later years amused herself by writing a sequel to her beautiful song, in which she attempted to do poetic justice. In this continuation Auld Robin falls sick, confesses that he himself stole the cow to force Jenny to marry him, and that he spread the report of Jamie's death to the same end, leaves Jamie all his possessions in recompense, dies—and the young lovers are at last united. The style of this sequel affords the only ground for doubting Lady Anne's authorship of the original ballad, though Scott thought it worth printing in the edition aforesaid.

The quotations here made from Lady Anne's letter will show the reader that she possessed a pleasant sense of humour and an agreeable, though not always exact, style. Accordingly, we expected pleasure in reading the nineteen letters of hers which Mr. Wilkins has rescued

from their hiding-place at Melville Castle and has edited; nor was the expectation disappointed. They are admirable specimens of the epistolary style of the eighteenth century, in which a shrewd, widely experienced, and humorous gentleman expresses her opinions of a new world with entire frankness and frequent flashes of wit. When she was forty-three—that dangerous age—Lady Anne Lindsay married a young man of twenty-eight. It was suspected that she had remained single so long less from want of offers than from an ill-requited affection for Pitt's friend and fellow-politician, the Hal Dundas who saw two Speakers in the well-known epigram. Mr. Barnard, who had lately retired from the army and was the son of the Bishop of Limerick, is a somewhat shadowy personality, on whom these letters throw little light, although the reader may have a shrewd suspicion that the grey mare was the better horse. At any rate, Lady Anne bestirred herself most energetically to get him some employment—or at least a sinecure—under Government. Dundas, who afterwards earned such a dubious reputation as the chief dispenser of patronage in Scotland, but redeemed himself in our eyes by making Scott a sheriff, was then President of the Board of Control and Secretary for War. Like the country girl in Allan Ramsay, Lady Anne seems to have been "no' blate," and bombarded Dundas with applications for her husband. She implies that she had a stronger claim on Dundas than had ever been supposed, and one cannot help feeling that there was a slight lack of good taste in her zeal. "Am I not therefore doubly bound," she writes, "my dear friend, to use every exertion which zeal, duty, and gratitude can give, with a friend who has long been mine, who knows our situation, and who, I trust, will not on this occasion desert me, to replace to my husband the pleasures of which I have deprived him, to secure my own comfort amongst my own friends? I throw myself on you with earnestness and hope; you owe me some happiness, in truth you do. Pay me by making me the means of serving a man who has rebuilt in a considerable degree what tumbled to its foundation, who makes my happiness his duty."

There is something too closely suggestive of damages for breach of promise in this appeal to be altogether pleasing. However, it was efficacious, and Dundas appointed Barnard secretary to the new government which the capture of the Cape had made it necessary to send out. Lady Anne was not satisfied with the prospect of banishment, even on 3,500*l.* a year, and with the assurance that, as the Governor would not take his wife with him, she would be the first lady in the new colony. But she got a strong hint from Dundas that it was this or nothing, and at once acquiesced. When she sailed for Cape Town, he asked her to "conciliate the Dutch as much as possible, and to write to him freely about everything that occurred." She seems to have obeyed both injunctions, and the nineteen readable letters here printed supply a clear and instructive account of the state of South Africa when the British flag was first hoisted over Cape Town. Lady Anne apologizes in one of them for giving her "miserable female notions" on anything of importance, but her claim for honesty will be as freely

admitted by the modern reader as it was by "that partial pair of black sparklers" with which Dundas read her brilliant letters.

"The student of history will note," as the editor of these letters justly observes, "that many of the same problems presented themselves for solution a century ago in South Africa as present themselves to-day; the same difficulties arose, and perhaps the same mistakes were committed on either side." We cannot deal here at any length with these problems, which are rather political than literary in their bearings, though we may just mention the hospital scandal of 1797; the natural hesitation of the Cape Dutch to display loyalty to the British until they were sure that our flag would not be hauled down at the first opportunity, and leave them exposed to the reprisals of the nationalists, as indeed did happen; the dislike of loyalists to see any favour—even an invitation to a Government ball—shown to the "disaffected"; and the first attempt to establish a corps of Cape volunteers for the protection of the colony. We prefer to direct attention to the less controversial parts of the work. Lady Anne's little thumb-nail sketches of Cape society and the neighbouring country are perfectly delightful, incisive, direct, and sparkling. Her letters are, in fact, as entertaining as any novel, in so far as the background and the incidental characters are concerned, though it must be confessed that the plot is merely of interest to politicians. Some of her notes on the "Boers from the country," whose distinction from the inhabitants of Cape Town and its immediate neighbourhood was already well marked, are as clever as anything of the kind we have lately met with. Both the good and bad qualities of the modern Boer are to be found—at least in their germ—in these letters. For the good, we would draw attention to the description of Jacob van Rhenin, the outlying settler with whom the Barnards put up in May, 1798. They asked him why he had settled so far from human habitation. He said that he had lived long in Cape Town, but did not like it:—

"My wife said she did not mind where she lived, so long as it was with me. I have therefore chosen a place where, by breeding horses, I can always make a gain; and, as I have a taste for sport, by hunting and fishing I keep my table well provided. I am perfectly happy and contented, and so is *meine vrouw*. I am now independent and away from rivalry, and I am beloved and respected."

That is one side of the medal; here is the reverse:—

"Nothing can better prove the grasping hope of each Dutchman to possess himself of large domains than the distance at which the settlers have placed themselves from each other, instead of placing their houses within the vicinity of rational society. The Boer or farmer has only thought of keeping himself as little circumscribed as possible, and as far away as he could from the Landdrost's eye. . . . These Graaf-Reinet Boers have always been turbulent and unwilling to bend to any laws, or to the Landdrost."

We could add many passages that are both entertaining in themselves and instructive in their bearing on South African history, but we must send our readers to the book, which shows that Lady Anne Barnard was as skilful a letter-writer as 'Auld Robin Gray' proves her to have been a poet.

The American Negro. By William Hannibal Thomas. (New York, the Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a curious, interesting, and rather painful book, and if the author had been endowed with the talent and inspired with the feelings of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, he might have produced a novel as thrilling and exciting as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mrs. Stowe depicted the American negro in bondage, and her description undoubtedly helped to make him free. Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, who has negro blood in his veins, gives a picture of the negro as a free American citizen. Readers of this book may wish that the statements were overdrawn; but, if they possess personal knowledge, they will admit with regret that they are not exaggerated. In truth, Mr. Thomas has treated with full knowledge and considerable skill a subject with which he is intimately acquainted, and in so doing he has made it clear that Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves required supplementing before becoming the boon which it appeared and was certainly intended to be.

In the "Foreword" there are sufficient particulars about Mr. Thomas himself to satisfy legitimate curiosity. He candidly confesses that he has negro blood in his veins, but he maintains that colour does not necessarily indicate negro characteristics, seeing that he has "relatives who are fair in colour, but negroes in every sense of the word, and other relatives who, though dark in complexion, are in other respects free from negro idiosyncrasies." Though of mixed race, Mr. Thomas was never in bondage. He was born in Jackson Township, Ohio, in May, 1843, his father being a small farmer and "an active conductor on the 'Underground Railroad,'" over which negroes passed from a state of slavery in the South to one of freedom in Canada. Young Thomas's early education was scanty, being confined to learning reading and writing. When sixteen he hired himself out as a farm labourer, and with his savings he entered the preparatory department of Otterbein University in his native state, leaving it with "a fair knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history." At the outset of the Civil War he offered to serve as a soldier, but was rejected on account of his colour. In the summer of 1861 he supplied the place of Principal in the Union Seminary, the sole school at that time which was managed by negroes; and in the autumn of that year he was allowed to join the 42nd Ohio Infantry in a civil capacity; next he served in the 95th Regiment, and finally he enlisted in the 5th United States coloured regiment, in which he became a sergeant and saw much fighting. During an attack on the fortifications of Wilmington on February 21st, 1865, he was shot in the right arm; it had to be amputated above the elbow, and he was discharged from the army after spending five months in hospital.

He next studied theology in a Presbyterian seminary, and was employed in work for a religious newspaper. In 1871 he went South and established schools for negro children, taking up his abode in 1873 in Newberry County, South Carolina, where, after a rigid examination and in the teeth of opposition from white lawyers, he was admitted to the local Bar. He became a

county justice, and, in 1876, a member of the State Legislature, and was admitted to practise before the Supreme Court. The last of his honours was a commission as colonel in the National Guard. So much for his personal status; as to his qualifications to write about the American negro, they consist, as he says, in having visited every Southern state and community:—

"In my varied experience in the South I have slept in bare cabins, sat on earthen floors, and eaten corn pone [bread made from Indian corn meal], and witnessed as much genuine self-respect in log huts as I have ever beheld in the most pretentious negro homes. I have kept step with the illiterate freedman as he pursued his daily round of toil in the field or forest, and sat in rapt attention at his hearthstone at night while he recounted his own privations or drew vivid pictures of what he dreamed, but dared not hope, his children might become. I have also witnessed the ostentatious flauntings of negro pretensions in church, in the school-room, in social intercourse, and in material undertakings; and in not a few instances have been moved to righteous indignation at the insensate follies of a race blind to every passing opportunity."

It is Mr. Thomas's opinion that the American people at large are ignorant of the problem presented by the enfranchised negroes, and he contends that, while nothing he has written is new to the negroes, however unwelcome it may be to some, few of their white fellow-citizens possess actual knowledge of the negroes' "hidden lives and real living in their homes, churches, and social intercourse; especially of their individual hopes and fears, of opportunities denied them, of temptations besetting them, of prejudices they encounter, of victories they achieve," and that "the essential facts of negro life are as little known to the great mass of our people as they were three centuries ago."

The passages which we have quoted from the "Foreword," covering twenty-six pages, make it clear that Mr. Thomas writes with knowledge and long experience. His picture is sombre, and his panacea cannot be accepted till experiment shall have demonstrated its value. It is a variation of the expectation by the Southern negroes, after Lincoln had declared them free by proclamation, that each would have a new start in life thanks to the gift of forty acres and a mule. He wishes the negroes to return to country life and to tilling the soil. He holds that land ownership is a substantial factor in race improvement, and that the Federal Government is under a moral obligation to aid the landless negro to become an independent farmer. His argument is that national legislation held the negro in bondage, and that his enfranchisement is the result of like legislation; that, if slavery was right, emancipation was wrong, while if the reverse be true, then, through the action of the general Government, "negroes were illegally and arbitrarily held to a service for which they received neither adequate recompense nor reward." Moreover, Mr. Thomas argues ingeniously enough that some compensation is due to negroes for services rendered between their emancipation on January 1st, 1863, and the close of the war. He adduces facts and figures in support of his views, writing:—

"Assuming our statement of facts to be correct, and construction of law judiciously

sound, we discover, in estimating the number of working slaves at 1,200,000 persons, that, by allowing them pay for labour performed from January 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1865, at the rate of sixty dollars per year, there would be due to them, for the thirty months' service, one hundred and eighty million dollars."

A good many things which are not common knowledge are to be read in Mr. Thomas's book. One is that, before the Civil War, many free negroes in the South were landed proprietors, and that official statistics prove the value of their possessions to have been nearly forty million dollars. This fact is held to confirm the opinion that, if the landless negroes could be planted on the public domain, they would prosper, lead better lives, and become better citizens. Another curious thing is that there is no collective gratitude among the negroes for having become free men, while they still yearly celebrate the emancipation of the slaves throughout the British colonies. The present writer was a witness a few years ago of a great gathering of negro holiday-makers in the Garden of the Gods near Colorado Springs. The white persons to whom he applied for information professed ignorance of what the festival meant. One of the picnickers, however, told him, "Sure, sah, we are celebrating the freeing of coloured people by the British Parliament." May not the knowledge of what was done in Great Britain more than sixty years ago have added bitterness to the feelings of American negroes who were held in bondage?

Apart from his scheme for benefiting his coloured compatriots, Mr. Thomas supplies much readable matter about their condition, and he does so in a pleasing style. It is well known that a keen antagonism exists between the citizens of the United States who were born in Ireland and the negroes who are their competitors in the labour market. According to Mr. Thomas, the two have a good deal in common:—

"There are between negro and Irish character many points of resemblance; for example, indirectness in speech, fondness for personal gossip, religious veneration, and social superstitions. Amusing witticism is also a trait common to both races. The negro, however, lacks continuity of endeavour. His temperament is neither heroic nor stable. His will is governed by mercurial and intractable ebullitions of moods. He is not thoughtful, and will not consider, though approachable and controllable for the moment through his vanity. This special racial feature is exemplified by the fact that, in resenting an affront or adjusting a controversy, the freedman is incapable of dispassionate action. In expressing indignation or seeking redress he must needs be wrought up to a high state of frenzy. The freedman's passions, however, are as fleeting as a summer shower. He may have received grievous indignities or suffered serious personal injuries that were deliberately inflicted, yet a little flattery will so excite his vanity as to cause him to forget his wrongs and become friendly with the wrong-doer, notwithstanding such truces knowingly open the way to a repetition of injuries and a renewal of enmities."

The morality of the freed negro is represented by Mr. Thomas as approaching zero. His censures are strong, and he anticipates that they will be resented by men of his own colour. Yet there is little doubt as to their justice, while there can be as little about the share which the whites in America have had in fostering the vices which they condemn in the blacks. If the extracts

which we have made do not excite a desire to help Mr. Thomas in his crusade against the sins which beset the coloured citizens of his country, perhaps the last which we shall give may have the desired effect:—

"The recognized race leaders of the freedmen are their preachers and teachers. That these leaders are indifferent to race degradation, know nothing of disinterested service, and have no conception of robust integrity and steady obedience to truth and duty, is inferred from the fact that more than twelve thousand negro preachers in the Southern States are engaged, in the main, in leading idle if not vicious lives. If these men were filled with an honest purpose to serve their people, they would, it seems, at least have taught their ignorant followers how to read the Bible about which they prate, and have accomplished the infinite good that might have been wrought, had every church been transformed into a temple of learning. Had that course been pursued, negro illiteracy would now have been a thing of the past.... The number of negro illiterates, young and old, exceeds three millions; and this mass of servile ignorance is convincing proof that the religious leaders are more intent on promoting their selfish ease, than in rendering unstinted service to the cause of human enlightenment."

THE MYSTERIES OF ISIS.

De Apuleio Isiacorum Mysteriorum Teste. By Karel Hendrik Edouard de Jong. (Leyden, Brill.)

THE meaning of the classical and Egyptian "mysteries" is now to a certain extent elucidated, but the origins are rather more clear than the later developments. Anthropological research has proved that many strange features which are known to have marked the Eleusinian mysteries, the Thesmophoria, and so on, are also found among the initiatory ceremonies and the semi-magical rites of Australian, African, and American savages. Of these savage rites the intention and motive are often manifest enough. Some of them answer to confirmation: the neophytes are initiated into the beliefs, practices, and privileges of the adults, usually by methods most curious and disgusting. Thus the young tribesman is made free of the tribe, and shares the worthless secrets hidden from the women; and the secrets are valued for their own sake, as is the case with Highlanders and Freemasons and children. Some moral, ritual, and theological instruction is also imparted. Other mysteries are perhaps most readily explained as dramatic representations of the processes of nature, the revival of the vernal season and of the life of plants and animals. These representations may at first have been intended in a magical sense, to encourage and stimulate nature by imitating her processes. Minute details, such as the use of the "bull-roarer," and the daubing with clay, and the feigned death and resurrection of the neophyte or of initiates to a new life, also mark both savage and classical mysteries. Traces of sexual and general licence, moreover, occur in both. Lobeck was on the track of this theory in his 'Aglaophamus.' The Greek mysteries, he saw, were in part barbaric survivals; but he had not at his disposal the wealth of parallels, drawn from Africa, Australia, and America, which are now open to every dabbler in folk-lore, and so he missed adopting the comparative method.

But there was another element in the ancient mysteries. In certain of them, as the Eleusinia, there was something which deeply impressed civilized initiates, as with a secret promise and hope. There was also an element of religious enthusiasm and of almost pathological excitement. Spectacles wonderfully impressive, at least to some minds, were exhibited. Dr. de Jong, in his thesis for the doctor's degree at Leyden, asks, "What were these spectacles, and what was the mental condition of the educated percipient?" His text is the famous sentence of Apuleius describing the mysteries of Isis ('Metam.', xi. 23):—

"I approached the Border of Death, trod the threshold of Proserpine, and, borne through all the elements, I returned. At midnight I beheld the sun, blazing in full splendour. I came into the presence of the Gods, Upper and Nether, and adored them close at hand."

That Apuleius wrote rhetorically and for effect, that he was not in earnest, or was only advertising a rather expensive priestly performance, or that he was deceived by torches in place of the sun and priests disguised as gods, Dr. de Jong does not think probable. He believes that Apuleius was in earnest, and that his mystic experiences begat in him a singular and enduring religious felicity, as indeed he plainly declares. Dr. de Jong first examines the opinions of the learned—Sainte-Croix, Lobeck, Foucart, and many others. He also compiles an erudite and valuable collection of ancient texts bearing on the mysteries, many of them from sources rarely explored. A considerable part of his treatise deals, in a persuasive way, with the close inter-relation of the mysteries and magic—not mere "sympathetic magic," but that which exercises a psychical constraint on certain minds, and is, or appears to be, thaumaturgic. As far as we follow his argument, he seems to think it probable that hypnotism, or "glamour," was used to influence the initiate, at least when perhaps only one person was initiated at once (or very few), as in the case of Apuleius in the Isis mysteries. He appears to have been more or less impressed by the theory of Du Prel in his 'Die Mystik der alten Griechen.' Du Prel was himself a mystic, or a student of psychical research, rather early in his development, and he regards the Apuleian journey to the borderland of life and death as "somnialectic ecstasy"; the passage through the elements he looks on as indicating accomplishments in fire-walking and "levitation" like those attributed to Home, the "medium," and to many other persons—saints, witches, savages, and even early Irvingites—citing the correspondent of Porphyry, usually (though Dr. de Jong thinks erroneously) said to be Iamblichus. For several of the phenomena he might have quoted Wodrow and Law's 'Memorials' in the cases of Presbyterian ministers. For the fire-walking he mentions, of course, the Hirpi and other classical examples. A number of recent instances of the walk through fire, vouched for by physicians and British officials, military and civil, were lately published in the *Proceedings* of the Society for Psychical Research, the collector stating that there was nothing psychical about them, and leaving the interpretation, as does Dr. de Jong, to physical science. "Ecstasy" was certainly absent in the case

of the European gentlemen and (we are informed) of the American ladies who walked barefoot and unscorched through the furnace.

At the moment of writing the following case reaches us from Honolulu, the reporter being Mr. Gorten, a correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, March 20th, 1891. We quote the passage:—

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'THE THIRD FLOOR' has a good situation and a nice girl in it. She and her unknown mother are the interesting part of the story. The mother, disappointed and angry with her husband, divorces him, and removes herself and her infant to another sphere. After a hard struggle to maintain themselves, she becomes a "platform" woman and marries a man of means. Then, still preserving her incognito, she places her daughter near her in the third floor of a lodging-house in Great Ormond Street. Here one is introduced to a number of young men struggling with careers. Their jargon is not particularly amusing, and there is a great deal of it. Still 'The Third Floor' is by no

But there was another element in the ancient mysteries. In certain of them, as the Eleusinia, there was something which deeply impressed civilized initiates, as with a secret promise and hope. There was also an element of religious enthusiasm and of almost pathological excitement. Spectacles wonderfully impressive, at least to some minds, were exhibited. Dr. de Jong, in his thesis for the doctor's degree at Leyden, asks, "What were these spectacles, and what was the mental condition of the educated percipient?" His text is the famous sentence of Apuleius describing the mysteries of Isis ('Metam.', xi. 23):—

"I approached the Border of Death, trod the threshold of Proserpine, and, borne through all the elements, I returned. At midnight I beheld the sun, blazing in full splendour. I came into the presence of the Gods, Upper and Nether, and adored them close at hand."

That Apuleius wrote rhetorically and for effect, that he was not in earnest, or was only advertising a rather expensive priestly performance, or that he was deceived by torches in place of the sun and priests disguised as gods, Dr. de Jong does not think probable. He believes that Apuleius was in earnest, and that his mystic experiences begat in him a singular and enduring religious felicity, as indeed he plainly declares. Dr. de Jong first examines the opinions of the learned—Sainte-Croix, Lobeck, Foucart, and many others. He also compiles an erudite and valuable collection of ancient texts bearing on the mysteries, many of them from sources rarely explored. A considerable part of his treatise deals, in a persuasive way, with the close inter-relation of the mysteries and magic—not mere "sympathetic magic," but that which exercises a psychical constraint on certain minds, and is, or appears to be, thaumaturgic. As far as we follow his argument, he seems to think it probable that hypnotism, or "glamour," was used to influence the initiate, at least when perhaps only one person was initiated at once (or very few), as in the case of Apuleius in the Isis mysteries. He appears to have been more or less impressed by the theory of Du Prel in his 'Die Mystik der alten Griechen.' Du Prel was himself a mystic, or a student of psychical research, rather early in his development, and he regards the Apuleian journey to the borderland of life and death as "sommnambule ecstasy"; the passage through the elements he looks on as indicating accomplishments in fire-walking and "levitation" like those attributed to Home, the "medium," and to many other persons—saints, witches, savages, and even early Irvingites—citing the correspondent of Porphyry, usually (though Dr. de Jong thinks erroneously) said to be Iamblichus. For several of the phenomena he might have quoted Wodrow and Law's 'Memorials' in the cases of Presbyterian ministers. For the fire-walking he mentions, of course, the Hirpi and other classical examples. A number of recent instances of the walk through fire, vouched for by physicians and British officials, military and civil, were lately published in the *Proceedings* of the Society for Psychical Research, the collector stating that there was nothing psychical about them, and leaving the interpretation, as does Dr. de Jong, to physical science. "Ecstasy" was certainly absent in the case

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means a bad book, if you do not look at it too hypercritically.

The Eternal Quest. By John A. Steuart. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'THE ETERNAL QUEST' tells how Lieut. Malcolm of the Black Watch, son of General Malcolm, V.C., desired to emulate his father's distinguished career, and to marry the daughter of his father's old friend, the army chaplain. That is the substance of this soldier's story, which moves from Aberfourie to the Indian frontier, and from the frontier to the trenches of Magersfontein. It is well and genially told.

The Banner of Saint George. By M. Bramston. (Duckworth & Co.)

THIS story tells of the rising of the men of Kent and Essex when they became tired of playing the part of bondsmen to their masters, the overlords and the clergy. The bulk of the matter is concerned with the notable struggles between the burgesses of St. Albans and the Abbey, and their fight to recapture their lost rights and increase their growing freedom. That it was a pretty quarrel is well known, and the author does it no injustice. The stout citizens and the friars are well matched, though the battle is not always to the strong. In the course of it all the boy king Richard II., with his fair curls and winning manners, is more than once introduced with excellent effect.

Mary Bray, X her Mark. By Jenner Tayler. (Long.)

'MARY BRAY' is the brief story of the loves of a young Englishman studying forestry and the daughter of a trapper of Oregon. Several other English lads from public schools and crammers, failures in various "exams.," have all been sent forth into the wilderness under the auspices of the London and Pacific Land Exploration Company and the direct supervision of a certain captain, once a master mariner in Green's. This talented person aspires to universal as well as forest lore, and the young fellows and the practical worker, a ruffianly creature called Geard, get a good deal of sport out of their pompous instructor. The girl Mary lives alone with her father, in a hut at some little distance from the others. Then the lonely trapper suddenly dies, and his daughter, the child of nature, hurries for help to the young men's settlement. To their sympathizing inquiries she naively replies that "paa" died rather of stomachic than heart "trouble." Here the real matter of the story begins, for Mary has to be escorted to her surviving relatives through some twelve miles of virgin forest. To those who have no experience of the genuine article this does not sound particularly alarming. The lot falls on the youth who tells the story, and he is chosen as guide to Mary. The young people's expedition lasts far longer than the day they had allotted, because of inevitable difficulties and delays. The child of the forest is not so adventurous as one might have supposed she would be; besides, she and her companion are painfully aware of their isolation and the awkwardness of it. Why people so sensitive did not think of taking "along" at least a second boy we cannot say. The pictures of forest loneliness are sometimes vivid, and seem true to nature.

A Cardinal and his Conscience. By Graham Hope. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

IT was an enterprising idea upon the part of Mr. Hope to take the great Cardinal of Lorraine as the hero of his first novel, and to weave a distinctly sentimental love story out of such stern material. On the whole, he has effected his purpose creditably, as he has, at all events, produced a readable story for those who like their history presented to them in a decorative wrapper. To some it may appear that this particular wrapper is a little too decorative, but it is probable, from the minuteness of detail, that the author has taken pains to verify most of his facts. But the Cardinal's character is dealt with almost too entirely upon its softer and sentimental side to be as impressive as the author himself would wish. He undoubtedly possesses the dramatic instinct, yet he has not the strength to grasp his finest situations.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

WE are disappointed in Count Sternberg's *My Experiences of the Boer War* (Longmans & Co.), for the distinguished name of Col. Henderson, as translator and author of the introduction, had made us expect a useful book. Count Sternberg seems, after offering his services to us, to have fought against us in an amateurish fashion; and although he is called "an experienced soldier," and appears to have been in the Austrian cavalry in 1866, he has little to say worth saying; while, if Count Sternberg fought, it is a libel on Dugald Dalgetty to compare the two characters, as does Col. Henderson in the introduction. The Count himself purposely leaves us in a fog as to his motives and his actual share in warfare.

Col. Henderson, as the probable future official historian of the war, is worthy of more consideration. He passes a terrible censure upon all concerned in the war up to January, 1900, when he writes that

"there was no army organization. There was very little transport. There was a deficiency of mounted men.....There was no plan of campaign, and there was hardly any information regarding the physical features of the country to be invaded."

As regards the lessons of the war, Col. Henderson pronounces against cavalry of the present kind. We have already given our reasons for our belief that, in place of turning cavalry into mounted infantry, a permanent force of first-class mounted infantry should be created to take its place along with true cavalry, for which there is still need. The destruction of dragoons or mounted infantry by good cavalry will otherwise be a special feature of our first campaign against a regular army. The editor, in correcting Count Sternberg as to resistance by "a rude people" to regular armies, quotes "the defence of the Tyrol, the Hungarian rebellion, and the conquest of Bosnia." We should have thought that "the Hungarian rebellion" is wrongly included in the list. The Magyar army was a drilled and disciplined force. On the other hand, the resistance of Calabria to the French might well be included. The best example of "the little war" in a vast theatre of operations is, however, the successful resistance of the Mexicans, after the flight of their Government and destruction of their army, to the best troops of the Second Empire. Col. Henderson is somewhat of what the French call "a blesser" as to the conduct of generals, officers, and men. He not only defends (rightly, we think) Lord Methuen for Magersfontein, but goes out of his way to write, "The Black Watch, although it lost 75 per cent. in officers and over 35 per cent. in men, held on.....from 4 in the morning till 1 in the afternoon." Now the officers of the

Black Watch undoubtedly "held on," but the conduct of the men has been the subject of severe censure in several books which we have reviewed, and Col. Henderson will have to write more critically when he comes to compile his history. In the editorial notes the author's parenthesis about Lord Kitchener, greatly admired by him, "he is by no means popular," is ridiculed as "derived from the gutter press." Lord Kitchener is an excellent officer, but we have never previously known his popularity affirmed. Again, when Count Sternberg writes that a Hollander of good family, who had been an eye-witness of Nicholson's Nek, told him that "Carleton's column made but a poor fight of it. After a feeble resistance, Carleton let himself be taken prisoner with 1,200 men," the editor says, "This is quite untrue. Col. Carleton allowed himself to be taken prisoner because, when the white flag was raised by a subordinate, he felt that he could not in honour repudiate the unauthorized action." But surely the editor knows that there is the greatest doubt, in the minds of the highest authorities on the subject, whether the surrender of a wounded officer and eleven wounded men in a detached post ought to have been allowed to involve the surrender of the whole column. At all events, at Spion Kop the opposite opinion prevailed and the opposite course was taken. On the other hand, Col. Long is censured in the text without being defended in a note.

Count Sternberg tells us that we ought to call to account those responsible for the expenditure of the remount department: "I heard of the swindling which went on over the purchase of horses in Hungary." He is opposed to the conscription, which "Europe must give up.....Professional troops are indispensable." He makes some obvious blunders: for example, finds close to the town of Zanzibar "a slave market" with "a hundred negroes—slaves—who were for sale." In the opposite coast strip the legal status of slavery continues, but in the island of Zanzibar it is abolished, and the slaves who are hired as porters are free men if they please. "Détroit" should be Du Toit; "Jules Borges" (twice) should, we think, be Jules Porges.

A Subaltern's Letters to his Wife, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., is a curious book, for the author has produced some pleasant chapters about South Africa from the point of view of a naturalist and traveller, intermixed with remarks upon the war which are themselves partly valuable and partly, we think, exaggerated. It appears from the volume that he has been at Eton, and served as an officer in Rimington's Guides; but we rather imagine that he is not a "subaltern" in the ordinary sense of the word, i.e., of the regular army.

The author is not without brilliancy. His description of a change in the basis of our military affairs in which he himself concurs is pleasant, and, though obvious when written down, yet, we think, novel: "The Regulars would be voluntary soldiers; the Volunteers would be conscripts." Another passage which delights us describes a fellow-Etonian

"who has since spent some years in a lunatic asylum, till released by his relatives to proceed as a trooper to South Africa, whence he will return much saner than he arrived there.....It is reported that, after an engagement, he rode into the Boer lines under the impression that he was going home, spent the night there, and left the next morning for his own camp, attended by an escort of Boers rejoicing at their speedy deliverance from an unearthly creature."

The author is by no means wanting in penetration as regards our military system, as witness his statement that

"the War Office seems to imagine that salvation depends upon men, and more men, and still more men.....Evidently they think much of quantity, and little of quality."

When, however, we come to "A Subaltern's" strictures upon the British officer we part company with him. He tells his readers that "the troops have done all that was expected of them, the officers have not": a statement which ignores the fact that, while both officers and men have shown instances of failure, on the average the officers have done quite as well as have the private soldiers. It is somewhat of a contrast to the praise of the private at the expense of the officer when we find the author writing a little further on: "Despite the large number of raw and untrained volunteers engaged, the only troops who ran away were regulars." "A Subaltern" goes so far as to write to the effect that a considerable number of officers showed "a want of foresight and intelligence which no reasonably capable civilian, suddenly placed in command, would have displayed." He at once goes on to make a ferocious attack upon General Broadwood for Sanna's Post, and states that the facts "constitute an indictment for negligence which, in the navy, would assuredly result in a court-martial." A court-martial in the navy does not imply negligence. An officer who loses his ship under circumstances known to be absolutely creditable to himself is court-martialled. In the army, it is true, it has hitherto been considered a reflection upon an officer to be tried by court-martial. This, however, is to be changed in a forthcoming issue of the King's Regulations. The attack upon General Broadwood takes no note of the fact that dispatches from Lord Roberts have been published which show that the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that General Broadwood was not to blame. It may be that the Commander-in-Chief is wrong, but an anonymous "Subaltern" cannot be at once accepted as a superior authority upon the subject. The author describes the army in this connexion as "a close corporation for the maintenance and whitewashing of inefficiency," and writes of "Bowdlerising despatches and hushing up blunders." Whatever may be the deficiencies of the present Secretary of State for War, it cannot justly be said that he has shown any disposition to hush up blunders in the sense of protecting their authors; and the removal of officers for inefficiency has been proceeding lately at a rate which is, we believe, entirely beyond any precedent either in our own army or in any army except that of the French Revolution. That the facts should in every case be published in a fuller way than by a notice in the *Gazette* of the officer's fate is a highly arguable point. It is difficult to reveal the full facts without exposing to censure other officers (who on the whole have been acquitted of blame) or regiments the future efficiency of which in the field might be prejudicially affected by the revelation. "A Subaltern" is not content with attacking the management of the cavalry at Sanna's Post, but denounces the whole conduct of operations on the day known as Poplar Grove, where he states that 4,000 British cavalry were kept in check by 300 Boers "through the incapacity of their commander"; and goes on to tell us that "General French tried to retain all the initiative in his own hands, with signal want of success." "A Subaltern," having served in an irregular mounted force, is indeed specially severe upon our cavalry, and writes, "The majority of the cavalry officers I heard of seemed to know far less of warfare than their civilian allies." If the author is himself a "civilian ally," he may be prejudiced. But to the author "the average British officer is.....supremely stupid." Some of the "Subaltern's" statements which appear to be as sweeping are, we fear, more nearly true, as, for instance, this: "When the Boers have attacked our convoys they have invariably captured them." "A Subaltern" is as confident in his views about the reorganization of our military system as he is about the incom-

petence of our generals and officers and the conduct of operations in the field. He sweepingly declares for a military system under which the Commander-in-Chief should also be Secretary of State for War, should sit in the Cabinet for five years whichever party is in power, and should upset the Cabinet if his proposals are not accepted. This strange proposal is, he declares, our present naval system, though we fail to see the slightest resemblance between it and the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. He would, moreover, invariably create the Commander-in-Chief a peer, and thinks that in this way conflict between the War Office and the Treasury

"would be avoided. The Commander-in-Chief would state his demands in the House of Lords, and Parliament would consider them. If these demands were negatived.....the Government would go out.But the Commander-in-Chief would remain in the Cabinet of the next Administration."

In this way, the author thinks, we should secure a Secretary for War-Commander-in-Chief "who had nothing to lose or gain from a change of Ministry." He is good enough to admit that "such a system would have its difficulties from the constitutional point of view," but he easily overcomes them. We have laughed at the author for his excursions into questions with which he has hardly proved his fitness to deal, but we repeat that his book is far from being without value and interest, and that, with all deductions, it is worth reading. We note that this representative of Rington's Guides makes no hypocritical attempt to deny the general prevalence of indiscriminate looting. It will be remembered that in our reviews of previous books on the war we have pointed out how inevitable is looting in the case of all armies in time of war.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, in his volume entitled 'The Volunteers and the National Defence,' points out that volunteers ought to be

"trained in shooting and in fire discipline, and..... should be able to march punctually in considerable bodies.....They should also be acquainted with the nature of field-works, and with the tactics of their attack and defence."

Major-General Mackinnon, in his *Journal of the C.I.V. in South Africa*, published by Mr. John Murray, shows how far the picked men of many volunteer corps who formed the infantry of the C.I.V. failed to reach this ideal. The volunteers, so far as they were tested in South Africa, fell short in a degree corresponding with the shortcomings of the regular army. General Mackinnon is properly frank about the weak points of the corps which he commanded. He tells us:—

"It is curious how little the volunteers know about the service rifle; not one in fifty knows anything about the charging or the management of the magazine.....I find some of the volunteer sergeants very deficient in their knowledge of how to instruct, or even drill their men without instruction; and some of the men are ignorant of the most elementary knowledge of drill."

With regard to their marching, on April 19th he records that after a march of seventeen miles "under perfect conditions of climate and good conditions of road.....a great many men fell out"; and again, June 22nd, "We leave behind here no less than 126 men, who are unfit to go on, fifty-three of them being slight cases of exhaustion and sore feet, and seventy-three being cases of collapse—utter collapse." This inability to march was the more curious as the bad marching of our regulars is attributed by continental critics to beer, while beer was not available in the heart of South Africa on the march; and General Mackinnon records of the men who were on board ship with him on the journey to South Africa, "out of our 500 men 147 were teetotallers." The return of the force to London, which has been much discussed, is fully explained. Lord Roberts sent

for the commanding officer (the battalion having shown a strong desire to return home) and said that although

"it was not very convenient to spare them now, still they had done so well that he was determined to let them go, as he knew how important their engagements were at home. He then asked me about dates, and finally said he would try to get the regiment off on Monday next. I rode back to camp and informed the battalion, and there was much cheering."

The battalion had had good luck. It was not very heavily knocked about; 121 men obtained Government employment in South Africa, and 31 received commissions. Unfortunately, many battalions of yeomanry and many companies of volunteers have been as anxious to come home, have had to undergo as much or more hardship, and have not been able to return. In a literary sense, however, the C.I.V. have done well, for they have produced, in addition to the present diary, the excellent volumes of Mr. Erskine Childers and Mr. Basil Williams. The appendices on enteric fever are not clear when taken in connexion with one another, for there are two of them which appear to overlap; but it would seem that inoculation is not proved to have been of much utility. There are not many picturesque touches in General Mackinnon's volume, but we are pleased with the remark of a Western cowboy about a fine day: "God's own private morning, sure." We hardly go with General Mackinnon in thinking that De Wet's offence of having "burnt three weeks' mails" can be described as "a most uncivilized act" in any sense except that in which all war is uncivilized, for surely the enemy were in their right in following the ordinary custom in such matters. Does General Mackinnon suppose that a military mail addressed to an army in the field is ever allowed to pass any belligerent? The well-known tune described as 'Marching to Georgia' should, of course, be "through Georgia." The journal is, on the whole, careful and trustworthy.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of William and Mary, 1 Nov., 1691—End of 1692. Edited by W. J. Hardy. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This is the third volume of Mr. Hardy's *Calendar*, and contains many documents of great interest and importance. In a preface, which just goes beyond the regulation fifty pages, the editor points out some of the more attractive features of the papers summarized by him. The word "Domestic" must not be too strictly construed, since there is a good deal in the *Calendar* that illustrates the unfortunate campaign of the allies in the Netherlands, the victory off La Hogue, and the projected descent of the English on France. The strictly domestic intelligence ranges from detailed information about Jacobite plots, a long series illustrating the massacre of Glencoe, and interesting papers indicating the condition of Ireland, to accounts of the illuminations which celebrated the return of William III. from the Continent, and a petition of the canons of Southwell to the Crown to grant their college sufficient means to establish an afternoon lectureship. We note as interesting points the care taken to supply the projected French expedition with specially competent civilian physicians and apothecaries chosen by the College of Physicians; a scheme for setting up a registry office for servants: the grant of a patent to one Thomas Samborne, who "has contrived and perfected a certain exercise called Fives, which is moderately expensive and in itself innocent and harmless, and very much conducing to the health and refreshment of such as practise it, the same being never heretofore publicly practised in England"; and the stress laid on Cheshire cheese as sound nourishment for soldiers in the field. The

editor is not always careful about details. "Secretary of War" in the index should be "Secretary at War," as in the text; and it is strange that one who has passed through his hands so many contemporary documents should call the "Princess Sophia of Hanover" the "King's sister." But our most serious complaint against Mr. Hardy is that he has disregarded the instruction to editors that "where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication." A glaring instance of this is the famous phrase which has gone through Macaulay into most of the school histories:—

"If McKean [*sic*] of Glencoe, and that tribe, can well be separated from the rest, it will be a proper vindication of the public justice to extirpate that set of thieves."

Neither in preface nor in text is there the faintest suggestion that the "instruction signed by the king" in which this statement occurs has ever been printed before. This is surely not the way to edit the national Calendars. Indeed, the only reference we can discover to any other printed book than the present Calendar is the reference to 'Lighthouses, their History and Romance,' published by Mr. Hardy himself in 1897.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I., 1272-81. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This Calendar is the first in chronological order, and the last in order of publication, of the four stout volumes which now give us a complete digest of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward I. Like the rest, it is the work of Mr. J. G. Black, who has carried out his task under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Keeper. We particularly welcome this instalment, since it will henceforth supersede the particularly irritating "lexicographical calendar" of the Patent Rolls of these years which a few years ago used to appear by instalments in the appendices to the annual reports of the late Deputy Keeper, and which was so perversely arranged that it was almost impossible to find anything that one wanted in it. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the present Deputy Keeper should have had this work done over again in a way more accessible to historical scholars, and with the elaborate and helpful indexes which are well recognized as a specially useful feature of the present series. Mr. Black has already given such proof of his skill as a compiler of calendars that there is no need to speak in detail of the way in which he has performed this portion of his task, but both index and Calendar, as far as we have examined them, seem to be well up to the high standard which has already been attained. And yet we cannot help reiterating the wish that the entries, instead of following the arbitrary order of the roll, should have in all cases been reduced to strict chronological order, and that the reference to the place in which any of the documents have previously been printed should be a precise reference to volume and page. A vague reference like 'Fœdera,' without more specific indication, is, however, all that in this volume is commonly vouchsafed to the student. Of the value of the enormous mass of accessible details now revealed to scholars it is impossible to speak too highly. It is true that no startling novelties of importance are to be expected from documents which in their original form have been turned over by many generations of antiquaries. Yet the power of reconstructing the history of the period even in its minutest details is a thing which has an importance of its own. One example, chosen almost at random, will suffice. The list of canons of St. Peter's Cathedral at York printed in Hardy's edition of Le Neve's 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ' is for this period more precise than is the case with many other churches of equal importance. Yet from the present volume it is possible largely to add to and correct that list. Two new canons of the prebend of Fridaythorpe are here mentioned. One Thomas de Hedon, or "Edon," held the

prebend between 1279 and 1281. Some time before him the prebend was held by one John de Geytham, who must have been in office between 1250 and 1253, as he was ejected from the possession of a meadow by Robert de Crepping, Sheriff of York, who acted as sheriff from 1250, and perhaps till 1253 ('List of Sheriffs,' P.R.O., p. 161). Le Neve knows of no prebendary of Fridaythorpe before 1312. Again, under the prebend of Riccall, Le Neve (iii. 208, ed. Hardy) says, "Adenulph held this stall, but it is unknown at what time." This Calendar shows that "Adenulph" was Adenulph of Anagni, one of the many Romans who enjoyed English preferment without residence during this period, and that he was canon in 1280. Once more, Le Neve's "Neapol., a Roman Cardinal," who held the prebend of South Cave in 1304 (iii. 211), is traced further back on p. 425, where "Neapoleo de fil(iis) Ursi de Urbe" is canon of York in 1281, and also "staying in parts beyond seas." This foreigner is doubtless Napoleone Frangipani, called Orsini, who was made cardinal deacon of St. Adrian's in 1288 (Mas Latrie, 'Trésor de Chronologie,' p. 1194), though this early date makes Mas Latrie's date for his death, 1342, highly improbable. All these are small things, but even in small things additions to precise knowledge are valuable. We note another curious entry on p. 435, enjoining the giving of aid to Peter Corbet, ordered "to take and destroy all the wolves he can find" in the shires of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. This suggests that wolves, which most of us were told in our youth had been extirpated, even in Wales, by King Edgar, were a real trouble to the Western Midlands at so late a date as 1281.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Francis Letters, in two large volumes, which are edited by Beata Francis and Eliza Keary, and published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., do not add much to our knowledge of Sir Philip Francis himself, but they contain some new information about his family. The most important event in Francis's career was the impeachment of Warren Hastings, which he instigated. The two bitterest disappointments of his life were the acquittal of Hastings and his own failure to become Governor-General of India. Writing on December 4th, 1786, he says that the charges against Hastings and Impey "will gibbet their characters to all eternity"; the very reverse has occurred. Many of the letters are too trivial to deserve reproduction. The editing is not good. After the word "yatch" [*sic*] is put, in ignorance probably that this form of writing *yacht* was once common, Bolingbroke always using it in his letters. Several words might have been explained, or noted as curious, such as "mummocked," applied by Francis to mackerel; "felucea," applied by one of his daughters to a hackney coach; "whillings," on which Mrs. Francis feasted; while there must be an error in this passage from Francis's pen: "We catch salmon, jack, and eels every night, and eat them alive next day." It is incorrect to state, as is done in a foot-note, that Dundas was "President" of one committee of the House of Commons, and that Burke was "President" of another. The right word in both cases is chairman. Several things in these letters have an interest for the student. "Honoured Sir" or "Honoured Madam" was commonly used by boys and girls when writing to their parents in the eighteenth century; but it is a novelty to find a husband addressing his wife, with whom he was on affectionate terms, as Francis did his in 1792: "Dear Mrs. F.," and concluding, "And so, my dear madam, I remain yours indelibly." His son Philip addresses his mother as "Dear Mrs. Francis," ending his letter with "your most affectionate and dutiful Son." Francis's daughter begins

her letters to him, "My dear Sir." Harriet Francis begins a letter to her mother, "My dear Mrs. F.," on January 4th, 1802, ending with "Many happy New Years to you, my dearest Mrs. F., and God bless you all." After becoming engaged to Miss Emma Watkins, his second wife, Francis addressed her as "Dear Lady and Honoured Madam." His daughter Mary, writing about her mother, twice refers to her, when ill, as "poor fellow." Mr. Keary contributes a 'Note on the Junius Controversy,' in which the *Athenæum* is mentioned in no flattering terms. He omits any reference to the papers entitled 'New Light on Junius,' which appeared in Nos. 3728, 3729, 3732, 3767, and should not be overlooked by any serious inquirer. Francis never alleged that he was Junius, while he emphatically affirmed several times that he was not. Mr. Keary does not believe his word. If this disbelief were justified, then the title of the present work should be 'Additional Private Letters by Junius, with Others from his Family and Friends.'

Mr. J. A. Hobson's *The Psychology of Jingoism* (Grant Richards) is a most able work, the philosophy of which is, however, turned to use in relation to South African questions in a manner too political and too polemical to make it suitable for long notice in our literary pages. Some of the phenomena chronicled as new have been common to all wars. The various views taken, according to the newspaper needs of the moment, as to the numbers of the Boers, remind us of Napier's words: "Cowardice, weakness, treachery, violence, were the only attributes of the enemy: if a battle was expected his numbers were contemptible, if a victory was gained his host was countless." We rather think that at p. 57 Mr. Hobson takes for special words used by the archbishops of the present war the well-known list of blessings asked daily in our churches and our family prayers to "be established among us for all generations."

We have received the first instalment of *The Life and Deeds of Earl Roberts*, by Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban (Edinburgh, Jack), in which the story is carried as far as the close of the Indian Mutiny. The subsequent volumes will treat of the operations in Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Burma, and South Africa with which Earl Roberts has been concerned, and of his work as Commander-in-Chief in India, in Ireland, and at the War Office. The title is appropriate to the career of a man of action; the style, though tending occasionally to become effusive, is sincere; the illustrations are abundant and well chosen. Altogether the work deserves commendation as an endeavour to set forth, in a form at once popular and instructive, the remarkable life and character which have resulted in establishing between the Commander-in-Chief and his countrymen, as the author justly remarks, the mutual confidence of ripe experience.

Inter Amicos consists of some longish letters of Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews, and some brief letters of the late Dr. Martineau's; a sermon of Prof. Knight's preached in Little Portland Street, and a magazine article of his occasioned by his Presbytery taking umbrage at his occupying the pulpit of a Unitarian chapel; an address to Dr. Martineau on his eighty-third birthday, drawn up by Prof. Knight, and many pages of signatures thereto: altogether a good deal of the professor and little of Dr. Martineau. This valuable work is published by Mr. Murray.

Trusts and the State, by Mr. Henry W. Macrosty (Grant Richards), forms the first volume of "The Fabian Series," edited by Mr. Frederick Whelen. We are glad to see that vol. ii. is to contain essays in contemporary politics, among "others" by Mr. Bernard Shaw. We notice that the former volume of 'Fabian Essays in Socialism'

has reached "its thirty-fifth thousand," but the literary skill with which "G. B. S." "chaffed" his brother Socialists in that book must account for a popularity to which the volume before us, in spite of merit, is unlikely to attain. Mr. Macrosty's work, the value of which is lessened by the want of an index, is far wider than its title. A sub-title, 'A Sketch of Competition,' gives a better idea of the contents. We would that the author, who is more competent than was M. de Rousiers to write on trusts, had compiled a bibliography of trusts literature, or at least a list of the chief publications bearing on the subject issued by American universities. But Mr. Macrosty has, in fact, written an historical criticism of competition from a moderately Socialist standpoint, in which a survey of British trusts forms one anecdotic chapter, and there are also chapters on British trade-unionism and on co-operation. He shares the view now prevalent in the United States, where the matter has been thought out, that trusts make for "collectivization." Mr. Macrosty has some thoughtful passages on the Protection of young countries, heretical from the Cobdenic point of view, but defensible explanations of Mill's famous dictum. We do not quite follow the author when, writing on diminishing profits (as to which he might quote with effect the admirable book of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu), he sets down to "the dread of international complications" Foreign Office interference "with British enterprise in Morocco." He probably alludes to an attempt by British subjects to sustain concessions in Morocco granted by local chiefs in contempt of the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco. Mr. Macrosty's volume may be warmly recommended.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. publish a new edition of the *Queen Victoria* of Mr. Richard Holmes, the well-known librarian at Windsor Castle, reproduced from the illustrated edition of 1897 (of another firm), with a supplementary chapter. The work is unusually careful, and ranks above the many hurried tributes which have been produced or revamped on the occasion.

THOMSON has been long in sharing in the renewed popularity of the eighteenth century; but there have been signs of late that his turn was coming. The impulse was probably given by Dr. Morel's elaborate biography; for Thomson has always been read on the Continent, his chief defect, his lamentable lack of style, not being so apparent to foreign readers as to his countrymen. His bicentenary was celebrated last year, and now Mr. Walter Scott has been emboldened to include a selection from his poems in "The Canterbury Poets"; and Mr. William Bayne has contributed a sensible introduction, but perhaps he is needlessly apologetic. No doubt Thomson drank too much; then why not admit it, instead of seeking to minimize it? It was the common vice of the age; and the leader of the Evangelical party in the Kirk of Scotland was notorious for his powers as a toper.

THE momentum of the Borrowian revival is increasing. No sooner have we noticed Mr. Murray's excellent edition of 'Wild Wales' than we receive from Messrs. Methuen a charming edition of *Lavengro*, forming part of "The Little Library." It is enriched with a pleasant introduction and useful notes by that distinguished student of gipsy lore, Mr. F. Hindes Groome. — A sixpenny reprint of Le Fanu's capital tale *Uncle Silas* has been issued by Messrs. Macmillan.

A NEAT reprint of Mr. C. F. Keary's clever book *A Wanderer* has been issued by Mr. Brimley Johnson, and deserves to gain new admirers for the writer.

Moby Dick and *White Jacket*, by Herman Melville, have been reprinted in attractive editions by Messrs. Putnam's Sons; and we are

glad to notice this, as Melville is unduly neglected—even in literary histories of America which make a fuss about people of lesser talent—and seems almost unknown in this country, if we may judge by some recent criticisms. A man who can sign ship's articles one day and literary articles the next is a new force; Mr. Bullen's stories and revelations are not to be underrated, but it should not be forgotten that Melville and others came before him in describing the sea at first hand. Melville tells the results of his own experiences of a man-of-war and of whaling in these volumes. Readers will endorse Mr. Louis Becke's spirited claim, in the introduction to 'Moby Dick,' for the insight of Melville into "the meanings of the great deep." His style is odd; it may seem too full, too extravagant for cultured indifference, but it does not lack dramatic quality, and it possesses what a whole wilderness of books lack—genuine enthusiasm for things lived, as the French put it.

The Stock Exchange Official Intelligence for 1901 (Spottiswoode & Co.), although it no longer bears on its title-page the name of Sir Henry Burdett, is as notable as ever for accuracy and fulness. The method of arrangement adopted by the new editor has enabled him to shorten the volume; at the same time it is not quite so convenient for rapid reference.

MESSRS. TUCK have sent us four packets of their illustrated postcards, with portraits of the King and Queen, studies of celebrated pictures, and seaside views. The designs show remarkable finish. Those of Romney's 'Parson's Daughter' and Gainsborough's 'Mrs. Siddons,' for instance, seem too delicate for the tender mercies of the Post Office.

We have on our table *Heroes of the Reformation: Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, 1484-1531*, by S. M. Jackson (Putnam),—*Joseph Chamberlain*, by A. Mee (Partridge),—*China and her Mysteries*, by A. Stead (Hood, Douglas & Howard),—*Australasia, the Commonwealth and New Zealand*, by A. W. Jose (Dent),—*A History of Political Parties in the United States*, by J. H. Hopkins (Putnam),—*The Intermediate English Grammar*, by C. Hart (Hachette),—*First French Book*, by D. Mackay and F. J. Curtis (Whittaker & Co.),—*An Album of Drawings*, by J. Guthrie (R. B. Johnson),—*A Contents-Subject Index to General and Periodical Literature*, by A. Cotgreave (Stock),—*Outlines of Economics*, by R. T. Ely (Macmillan),—*Scottish Cathedrals and Abbeys*, by the Rev. D. Butler (A. & C. Black),—*The Cyclist's Touring Guides*, by A. W. Runney: Vol. I., *England South* (Philip & Son),—*Teignmouth: its History and its Surroundings*, by B. F. Cresswell (The Homeland Association, Limited),—*Picturesque Kent*, by D. Moul and G. Thompson (Robinson),—*The Child: his Nature and Nurture*, by W. B. Drummond (Dent),—*The Life Romantic*, by R. Le Gallienne (Hurst & Blackett),—*Observations of Henry*, by J. K. Jerome (Bristol, Arrowsmith),—*The Prettiness of Fools*, by E. Hewitt (Greening),—*Another Englishwoman's Love-Letters*, by Barry Pain (Fisher Unwin),—*The Secret of the Dead*, by L. T. Meade (F. V. White),—*Solvency or Salvation?* by P. E. Bodington (Chapman & Hall),—*Fireside Poems*, by the Rev. J. Stratton (Stock),—*and Salvation beyond Death*, by G. W. Hunt (Mowbray & Co.). Among New Editions we have *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, by W. W. Rouse Ball (Macmillan),—*The Pride of Jennico*, by Egerton Castle (Macmillan),—*and The Adventure of Princess Sylvia*, by Mrs. C. N. Williamson (Methuen).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Chatterton (Eyre), *The Story of Fifty Years' Mission Work in Chhota Nagpur*, with Maps and Illustrations, 4/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Federated Australia: Photographic Views depicting Phases of Australian Life, 2 vols. oblong folio, 10/
Hutton (A.), *The Sword and the Centuries*; or, *Old Sword-Days and Old Sword Ways*, illustrated, roy. 8vo, 15/
Petty (J.), *A Course of Instruction in Perspective and the Projection of Shadows and Reflections*, obl. 4to, 3/ net.
Phillips (E. M.), *Pintoricchio*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Poetry.

Bird (G.), *Ronald's Farewell, and other Verses*, 18mo, 4 1/2 net.
Fletcher (Alice C.), *Indian Story and Song from North America*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Political Economy.

Hobson (J. A.), *The Social Problem*, roy. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Macrosty (H. W.), *Trusts and the State*, cr. 8vo, 5/

History and Biography.

Allen (R.), *The Siege of the Peking Legations*, 8vo, 7/6
Barnard (Lady Anne), *South Africa a Century Ago*, edited with Memoirs and Notes by W. H. Wilkins, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Charters of the Borough of Cambridge, edited by F. W. Maitland and Mary Bateson, 8vo, 7/6
Fox (R. H.), *William Hunter, Anatomist, Physician, Obstetrician, 1718-83*, 4/6 net.
Hume (Martin A. S.), *Treason and Plot: Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in the Last Year of Queen Elizabeth*, 8vo, 16/
Irving (H. B.), *Studies of French Criminals of the Nineteenth Century*, roy. 8vo, 10/ net.
Love-Letters of Prince Bismarck, edited by Prince Herbert Bismarck, royal 8vo, 20/ net.
Sichel (W.), *Bolingbroke and his Times*, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.
Sternberg (Count), *My Experiences of the Boer War*, translated, with an Introduction, by Lieut.-Col. Henderson, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Geography and Travel.

George (H. B.), *The Relations of Geography and History*, cr. 8vo, 4/6
Williamson (G. C.), *The Cities of Northern Italy*, 3/6 net.

Philology.

Schiller: Wallenstein, edited by Max Winkler, 12mo, 3/6

Science.

Allbutt (T. C.), *Science and Medieval Thought: the Harvelian Orator*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Arbuthnot (Sir R. K.), *Details and Station Bill for a Battleship*, 12mo, 2/6
Heddie (M. F.), *The Mineralogy of Scotland*, edited by J. G. Goodchild, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, 38/ net.
Piper (C. Welborne), *A First Book of the Lens*, 2/6 net.

General Literature.

Bell (R. S. W.), *Love the Laggard*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Crowley (A.), *The Soul of Orizia, a History*, 8vo, 5/ net.
Dawe (Carlton), *Claudia Pole*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Fuechsel (Harriet D.), *The Teaching of Cutting Out*, 2/6
Gaboriau (E.), *The Mystery of Orcival; The Widow Lerouge*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net each.
Gerard (Dorothea), *The Supreme Crime*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hare (C.), *The Life Story of Dinah Kellow*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hocking (S. K.), *The Fate of Endliche*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Kernan (Cousin), *Wise Men and a Fool*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Ropes (A. H. and M. E.), *On Peter's Island*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Stockton (F. R.), *Afield and Afloat*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Texte u. Untersuchungen, hrsg. v. O. v. Gebhardt u. Adf. Harnack, New Series, Vol. 6, Parts 1 and 2, 18m.
Veröffentlichungen aus dem kirchenhistorischen Seminar München, hrsg. v. A. Knoepfer, No. 5, 5m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Archives de la Commission des Monuments Historiques, Vol. 3, 110fr.
Les Manuscrits de Léonardo: De l'Anatomie, Feuilles B, par Th. Sabachnikoff, Transcriptions et Notes par G. Piumati, 100fr.

Philosophy.

Goldschmidt (L.), *Kantkritik od. Kantstudium ?* 5m.

History and Biography.

Bartels (A.), *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur: Vol. 1., Von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des XVIII. Jahrh.*, 5m.
Carrère (J.), *En Fleine Épopée*, 3fr. 50.
Duret (L.), *Histoire de France, 1570-73*, 2 vols. 7fr.
Mémoires de Fleury de Chaboulon, publiés par L. Cornet, 3 vols. 16fr.
Roche (J.), *Les Budgets du XIXe Siècle*, 7fr. 50.
Soubies (A.), *Histoire de la Musique en Belgique*, Vol. 2, 2fr. 50.
Villon (François), par Gaston Paris, 2fr.

Philology.

Schmidt (C.), *Historisches Wörterbuch der elsässischen Mundart*, 25m.

Science.

Basch (S. v.), *Die Herzkrankheiten bei Arteriosclerose*, 9m.
Heitz (P.), *Pestblätter des XV. Jahrh.*, 80m.
Ziemssen (H. v.) u. Rieder (H.), *Die Röntgenographie in der inneren Medizin*, Part 1, 15m.

General Literature.

Gréville (H.), *Le Cœur de Louise*, 3fr. 50.
Mimande (P.), *La Galerie d'un Sous-Préfet*, 3fr. 50.
Nion (F. de), *La Morte Irritée*, 3fr. 50.
Zola (E.), *Les Quatre Évangiles: Travail*, 3fr. 50.

THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.

I HAVE obtained a good many answers from the queries inserted in the *Athenæum* regarding names, authors, &c., required for the new Catalogue. The following is a list of further queries which have arisen. All ordinary books of reference and catalogues have been consulted, and if there is a query about an apparently well-

known person, it is because there is disagreement between two or more authorities.

Will persons who are kind enough to answer give exact source of their information, without which no statement can be accepted?

(1) Wanted full Christian names and particulars of—

- Bramston (A. R.) and A. C. Leroy. *Historic Winchester*. 1882.
 Jacquemont (le Comte). *Un Mariage dans le Monde*. Par O. Feuille. Suiv. de 'El Matarife' per le Cte. Jacquemont. 1876.
 Laroche (H.) and G. Fould. *L'Enfer des Femmes*. 1863.—Madame Gustave Fould?
 Macleod (John). *Religion: its Place in Culture*. 1873.—What John Macleod?
 Marshall (A. H.). *Lord Stirling's Son*. 1895.
 Martin (Mrs. C.), otherwise M. J. Martin. *Petite's Romance*. 1870.—Two Loves. 1878.
 Mason (R. Hindry). *The History of Norfolk*. 1884-5.
 Mason (R. H.). *Life in Mexico*. 1851.
 Méliot (M.) and A. Méliot. *Dict. Financier*. 1899.
 Melpot (Thomas L.). *Life of W. Magee of Dublin*. Second edition. Dublin? Circa 1825. Date of publication also wanted.
 Mitchell (William). *From Private to Colonel*. 1892.—What William Mitchell?
 Parker (G. W.). *Grammar of Malagasy*. 1883.
 Paterson (M.). *Mountaineering below the Snow Line*. 1886.
 Prendergast (J. P.). *Tory War of Ulster, Part I*. 1868.—Did no more appear?
 Reflection (A.) on our Modern Poesy. An Essay [in verse]. Dedicated "to my schoolfellow, Mr. A. Owen." In a contemporary hand: "By Mr. John Phillips of Cambridge." Fol. 1695.—What John Phillips?

(2) Who are the authors of—

- Contemporary Annals of Rome. By Roman Correspondent of *Westminster Gazette*. Series I. 1870.—Did no more appear?
 Modern Milkmaid (A.). Circa 1890.—Elinor Hume?
 Land of Ararat (The). By a Special Correspondent. 1893.—A. Fraser-Macdonald?
 Maude Maynard. By the author of 'A Book for Governesses.' 1876.—Emily Peart?
 Memoirs of Jeremy-Diddler the Younger. By the author of 'The New Democracy,' 'Shooting Niagara.' 2 vols. 1887.
 Parson's Hornbook (The). Second edition. Dublin. 1831.—Thomas Browne? and if so, which?
 People's Answer to the Court Pamphlet. N.d.—Title-page lost in London Library copy.
 Société (La) de Londres. Par un Diplomate Étranger. Seconde édition. 1885.
 Transport Voyage to Mauritius. 1851.
 Hot-Water Cure (A) in Germany. 1845.
 Paddiana. 1847.
 Recollections of a Pedestrian. 1826.—Thomas Alex. Boswell?

(3) Are these the same person?—

- Gobineau (Arthur de). *Ternove*. 2 t. Bruxelles. 1848.
 Gobineau (Le Cte. J. Arthur de). *L'Aphroessa*. 1869.
 Lagrillière-Beaulerc (Eug.). *Mission au Sénégal de A. Lebon. Rapport par L. B.* 1898.
 Lagrillière-Beaulerc (Eug. Claude). *Contes Patriotiques*. 1886.
 Martin (Louis). *Essai sur la Vie de Jésus*. 1887.
 Martin (Louis). *L'Anglais est-il un Juif?* 1895.
 Medley (Julius). *The Tree of Life*. 1895.
 Medley (Julius G.). *Autumn Tour in U.S.* 1873.
 L'homme (F.) Ed., *Chefs d'Œuvre de la Chaire*. 1890.—This is Marie François L'homme.
 L'homme (F.). *Charlet*. 1892.—Raffet, 1892.

- Mason (R. Hindry). *The History of Norfolk*. 1884-5.
 Mason (R. H.). *Life in Mexico*. 1851.
 Renton (Edward). *Intaglio Engraving*. 1896.
 Renton (Edward H.). *Heraldry in England*. 1887.

(4) Are the following pseudonyms?—

- De Powys (T.). *Uriel and other Poems*. Vol. I. 1857.—Did no more appear?
 Glimpses of Real Life in the Theatrical World and Bohemia, the Confessions of Peter Paterson, a Strolling Comedian. 1894.—Is Peter Paterson a pseudonym?
 Ainto (Erasmus). *Ye Outside Fools! Glimpses inside the Stock Exchange*. 1876.

C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT,
 Secretary and Librarian.

ADMIRAL NAPIER.

Merchistown Hall, Horndean, Hants.

THERE are so many misstatements in the article on my father, the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' that I feel I am bound, as his only child—holding as I do all his public correspondence—to guard his memory and fair fame from being unfairly dealt with, either by his detractors or the ignorant. May I therefore ask you to insert in your widespread journal the following contradictions?

It is incorrect to say Napier, before accepting in 1833 the Portuguese command of Donna Maria's fleet, stood out for the pecuniary rewards. He stood out for uncontrolled action, and his friend Admiral Sartorius's assurance that he wished to resign the command; also that his services and those of his officers should be properly adjusted. All Napier's services in Portugal, both military and naval, were highly commended (except by the Tories, who favoured Don Miguel).

The 'Dictionary's' statements relating to the Syrian campaign are most incorrect and unfair, both in his attack on Acre and his convention. In the first instance, the change of wind obliged him to deviate from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's plan of attack. Letters in my possession prove that the admiral commanding meant no censure, though he had at first differed with him and requested him to withdraw an application for a court-martial that Napier had made.

As to the convention at Alexandria between him and Mehemet Ali, it was approved of by Lord Palmerston, our relations with France at the time fully justifying his action.

Sir Charles Napier's command of the Channel Fleet, and also his services in Ireland during O'Brien's rebellion, were highly approved of by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clarendon, Lord Auckland, and many others.

True, he was anxious for the Mediterranean command on Admiral Dundas's assurance that he had not applied for it. In writing to Napier Dundas says, "Contradict on all sides that I am to have the Mediterranean command."

Admiral Napier never, in Portugal or in the Baltic, said he would be in "Cronstadt or heaven"; the same assertion is false as regards the entering into action on the 5th of July off St. Vincent. When commanding the Queen Donna Maria's fleet he wrote, "I am in sight of the enemy, it is a beautiful sight, I am firm as a rock," and that he would be either crowned with cypress or laurel, but in either case he and his wife would meet again.

FANNY JODRELL.

"BOOKS AND LETTERS."

THERE is certainly a future even for sale catalogues of books, for it is impossible to believe that these once dry compilations—of late years made, for the most part, both instructive and interesting—have as yet reached the highest degree of excellence to which they are capable of attaining. Should any advocate of the superior merits of the old school, when contrasted with those of the new, hope and believe that we have at last effected some sort of a passable compromise in the matter of free education in things bibliographical, let him glance at the recently issued catalogue of books and letters collected by Mr. William Harris Arnold, of New York, which Messrs. Bangs & Co. of that city propose to disperse on May 7th and 8th next. This is primarily a book of reference. It is illustrated, the notes which follow most of the entries are thoroughly up to date, the paper and print undeniably of excellent quality. As an *édition de luxe* it is also noticeable—by far the most artistic compilation of its kind that has hitherto pointed the way to a new order of things. There is nothing

the typical bookworm of the English variety dislikes so much as a flood of light streaming through the open door of his sanctum; nay, rather will he close and double-bar it to keep the glamour out. He loves to think that his books are sacred, and that a public recital of their history and contents is nothing less than profanation. With perhaps brutal frankness he may be warned that many people will follow the light, and that nothing but a unique collection of books which nobody beside himself ever heard of before can save his peace.

So far as the actual contents of Mr. Arnold's library are concerned, one is struck with the remarkable similarity that exists between it and the collection formed by Mr. Foote, which, it will be remembered, was sold at New York in 1895. The books in both are and were essentially English, for the most part modern, or comparatively so, and invariably difficult to procure. Many of them also acquired unusual interest by reason of their association with their authors; and as to this, it is noticeable that Mr. Arnold has inserted, whenever he could, autograph letters in the books themselves. Mrs. Browning's 'Poems,' 1844, has a long and unpublished letter with it; and the same remark applies to Robert Browning's 'The Ring and the Book,' a proof copy of the twelve poems with manuscript revisions made before the publication of the first edition. Indeed, almost all the books in this small but choice collection are possessed of some distinguishing feature that renders them practically unique, and some are so exceedingly scarce as to be unknown to all but a very few. Not many people can have seen a copy of 'Helen's Tower,' by Browning, the companion poem to Tennyson's poem with a similar title. This was privately printed on April 26th, 1870, on two quarto leaves. As in Mr. Foote's catalogue, the Browning entries are imposing. They include 'The Battle of Marathon,' 1820; 'Sonnets,' by E. B. B., 1847, no copy of which has hitherto been seen in the sale-rooms; 'Cleon,' 1855; 'The Statue and the Bust,' 1855; 'Gold Hair,' 1864; and other scarce pieces. The most important book in this collection with an eighteenth-century date is perhaps the 'Deserted Village' of 1770, 8vo, about which there is quite a history, dating from the time of the Crampson sale at Sotheby's in 1896 and the note in the *Athenæum* of June 20th in that year. Mr. Arnold has also acquired the complete holograph manuscript of the poem addressed by Keats in 1816 to Charles Cowden Clarke, as well as a long journal-letter from the poet to the wife of his brother George. Indeed, the 'Letters' portion of the catalogue is most important and interesting. Tennyson is represented by 'The Falcon,' 1879; 'The Promise of May,' 1882; and 'Lucretius,' 1868—three very scarce pamphlets; and Keats by some twenty volumes, including a presentation copy of the 'Poems' of 1817. To refer to older authors, there is a fine copy of 'Paradise Lost,' 1667, in its original sheepskin binding, first title with the author's name in large italic capitals; and also a copy of the very scarce first American edition of the same book, published in 1777. As in the case of Mr. Foote's catalogue, several pages are devoted to the publications of the Kelmscott Press, and once again the unique trial page for the projected edition of Shakespeare's plays makes its appearance. It was seen last May in Wellington Street.

Such are some of the rarities in Mr. Arnold's catalogue, which, in addition to being interesting in itself and a sign of the times, as has been said, is also a tribute to the importance of English literature, which many seas disseminate abroad. Books like these cannot fail to become rarer and rarer with the spread of the language in which they are written. It will assuredly not be long before the libraries—which never die—will have engulfed them all. Messrs. Stevens & Brown, the well-known

dealers in Americana, are Mr. Arnold's English agents, and copies of this excellent catalogue can be obtained from them. J. H. SLATER.

CURDS AND "CROWDY."

WE read in the 'New English Dictionary,' with respect to the word *curds*, that "no similar word is known in Teutonic or Romanic."

It is remarkable that it should have escaped observation that there are numerous "similar words" in provincial English. I hope we have yet several things to learn from the 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

Kluge suggests the right derivation, but only in a very hesitating manner. He says, "Is it a Celtic loan-word, from Irish *gruth*, curds; or [is it] cognate with *crowd*? Compare Lat. *coagulum*, from *cogere*."

The answer is that its close connexion with *crowd* can hardly be missed when once we are on the right track, and I do not think it will ever again be questioned.

The forms given in the 'New English Dictionary' are *crodde* and *crudde* for the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the form *curd* first appearing in the latter. The etymology should be obvious, viz., from *crud-* (*crud-*), the weaker grade of the A.-S. *crūdan*, to crowd, press together. A *crud* or *curd* means "that which is formed by pressure," or by being squeezed together, in exact accordance with facts.

The proof of this lies in the numerous related words. Thus prov. E. *crud* is "thickened or coagulated milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food" (E.D.D.). *Cruddle* is "to curdle, coagulate, congeal." The prov. E. *crowd*, to push, squeeze, has the past tense *crud* and the p.p. *crud*, *crudde*, *cruden*. The prov. E. (southern) *cruds* means "curds," and may be derived from A.-S. *crūd-*, mutated form of the base *crud-* (above). The prov. E. *crowdie* or *crowdy* is "a kind of porridge or oatmeal gruel," and is also called (in Lincolnshire) *cruddy*, simply because it is full of curds; thus Jamieson speaks of "a cog of *crowdy*, that is, of half butter, half cheese." In the Isle of Skye it is "a peculiar cheese," and in Ross it denotes "curds with the whey pressed out." This last form, *crowdy*, proves the etymology beyond all possibility of mistake; for, just as *crud*, *curd* is derived from the weak grade *crud-*, so *crowdy* is obviously derived from the stem *crūd-* of the infinitive *crūdan* itself.

It is hopeful to find that progress in etymology is still possible, and that we need no longer say of *crowdy*, "Derivation unknown." It is, in fact, of pure native origin.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

ROYAL LIBRARIES AND PAPYRUS IN PHENICIA IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY B.C.

Hampstead, April 13th, 1901.

I AM not aware whether any notice has yet been taken in this country of a remarkable discovery recently made in an Egyptian papyrus, establishing the existence of royal libraries in other parts of Asia besides Assyria and Babylonia, and the use of papyrus as a writing material beyond the limits of Egypt, as early as the beginning of the eleventh century B.C.

The evidence of these facts is derived from a papyrus recently acquired and published by the Russian Egyptologist W. Golenischeff, and translated by Adolf Erman in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde* for 1900. My acquaintance with it is obtained from an abstract published by the same scholar in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for the present month.

The document is an account of the mission of Wenamun, a minister of the temple of Amun-Ra at Thebes, to Phœnicia, to obtain timber, not procurable in Egypt, for the repair of the sacred bark of the deity. The

date is given by Herr Erman as about 1080 B.C.; it certainly was at a time when Egypt had lost all influence abroad and was broken up into a number of petty kingdoms. Arrived after various adventures at Byblos, a Phœnician seaport at the foot of Lebanon, in whose territory the famous cedars were then comprised, Wenamun seeks an audience of the prince Zekarbaal; but he has brought no presents, his country has forfeited her prestige, and Zekarbaal refuses to receive him. At length, however, an unexpected occurrence procures for him admission to the prince's presence, and he prefers his petition for the timber, reminding Zekarbaal that his father and grandfather have contributed on similar occasions. "Yes," replies Zekarbaal, "but they had received valuable presents." To establish the fact he sends for the records of the kingdom, precisely as Ahasuerus does six hundred years afterwards, and proves from these the actual amount of the silver bestowed upon his ancestors. A compromise is arrived at. Wenamun writes to the ruler of Tanis, an Egyptian city in the Delta, to furnish presents, and the Phœnician prince sends seven beams of timber as an earnest. The Tanite sovereign assents, and sends a very miscellaneous assortment of gifts, among which are enumerated five hundred sheets of papyrus.

From this history it appears that the Phœnicians, equally with the Babylonians and Assyrians, had their royal libraries, and that their books were probably written on papyrus, instead of stone or clay. The papyrus given to Zekarbaal must certainly have been intended for writing upon, as the quantity is not sufficient for manufacturing purposes. It seems reasonable to conclude that the books of his ancestors produced to Wenamun were written upon the same material, which would carry the evidence for the Phœnician use of papyrus nearly to the date usually assigned for the Trojan war. Since, however, papyrus is regarded as a fit present for a prince, it must be inferred that it was not as yet very generally used beyond the limits of Egypt.

There seems no doubt that Wenamun's narrative is a piece of authentic history. A writer of fiction would not have represented his own country in so humiliating a light. Even were it a romance, the value of its testimony to matters of contemporary usage would not be impaired, for the writer would take care to represent nothing inconsistently with the manners of his time. R. GARNETT.

BYRON, KEATS, AND REYNOLDS.

MR. PROTHERO writes to justify himself on two points mentioned in our notice last week of the fifth volume of the 'Byron Letters':—

"As to the later days of Reynolds in Newport, where he is buried, his drunken habits were, in my childhood, the talk of the neighbourhood, and the legends of his doings innumerable. My father, who was a clergyman within three miles of Newport, knew him well, and the fact is incontestable.

"As to the asterisks in the two passages which you quote from Byron's letters, I am glad that they produce on your mind the exact effect which I intended to produce, viz., that Byron's words reflect the utmost, and indeed the most unspeakable, discredit upon him. I did this deliberately. I could not print the words; but I cannot think it just to Byron that he should not be discredited as well as favoured by what he wrote."

Much as we regret the publication of the charge against our brilliant contributor of old days John Hamilton Reynolds, we cannot, in face of such evidence, dispute it, and had the authority been stated in the note, we should not have raked the matter up. The words omitted from the letter about Keats were, it seems, no more and no less abominable than we concluded from the arrangement of the asterisks. Mr. Prothero maintains that it is right to let the public know that "Byron was capable of writing this incredibly filthy stuff about men against whom he had only, at

most, a literary prejudice." The passage suppressed was quite unprintable, and repeats in coarser language the same crapulous thought that is expressed in another letter which we did not choose to quote. We still think there was no advantage in partially printing the nasty passage.

CRITICA CRITICIZED.

IN a volume lately issued Mr. J. Churton Collins has reprinted, with modifications, an article published by him some years ago against my 'Literary History' (vol. i.).

I had left the unsigned article unanswered; I beg permission to say a few words on it now. Unwilling to reply to Mr. Collins in the style which, with "gay irresponsibility," he considers the proper one for criticism, I shall limit my observations to the few facts that are discernible in the midst of his banter.

He wants his readers to believe that my volume was written in a day, at full "gallop." It was fifteen years on the *métier*. It was ordered by no bookseller, it belongs to no series; no limit of time was assigned me.

He wants his readers to think that my book is the work of an untrained amateur, utterly devoid of all preliminary preparation. I began working at English literature in 1875, and have continued ever since: that is something, I believe, in our short lives. As for the training which schools can give, Mr. Collins will easily see, by turning to some dictionary or annual, what my degrees are. I do not know what his may be, but were they the highest a university can bestow, he would find that mine are of no meaner description.

Most of the article bears upon questions of numerals. The period anterior to Chaucer occupies 266 pages in my volume. Why so few? says Mr. Collins. Why so many? another will say.

People there be who think that such criticism is not very deep, and that one author of mediocre value may want more space because more difficult to explain, and another of higher value less space because easier. Admitting, however, this simple arithmetical method, the least that can be expected is that the proffered numbers be accurately given. Mr. Collins never hesitates to give them wrong when they would not have been striking enough if right. "A line for Ordericus Vitalis," he says; Ordericus Vitalis has twenty: "two lines for Giraldus Cambrensis"; he has forty-three: "ten lines for Robert of Gloucester"; he has fifty-one: a page for Layamon; he has two: and so on. In some cases Mr. Collins has found subjects for invective in passages at the end of my volume, which he took for complete notices, when they were *pierres d'attente* for vol. ii.

Adverse criticism is rarely without some profit. Truth and information are always welcome, even when they are thrown at you as Claude Frolo threw the purse at his brother. The brother was displeased at the hurt, but pleased with the coin. I never met with more adverse nor less profitable criticism than the present one. I see very clearly that in matters of numbers and in matters of taste Mr. Collins's opinions and mine differ. My excuse is that I wrote to express my own opinions, not his. He says that my opinions are derived from "manuals." They are not. "Manuals," poor things, are entirely innocent of my judgments on Lydgate or Stephen Hawes. I had duly and personally been bored by Graunde Amoure and La Belle Pucele when I made bold to speak of the dulness of the 'Pastime of Plesure.' Mr. Collins deplures that I did not enjoy it: "intrinsic charm, its pathos, its picturesque-ness, and its sweet and plaintive music." I deplore it, too; it is never pleasant to be bored.

On Scottish poets of the fifteenth century Mr. Collins considers that I am especially

deficient. He gives a list of them: James I. figures in it. I think he would have improved his case if he had left this name out.

One or two positive facts are mentioned as examples of my manner: being given as examples, they must have been carefully chosen. Here is one: "M. Jusserand has not even taken the trouble to keep pace with modern investigation in his subject, but actually tells us that the 'Speculum Meditantis' is lost!" The exclamation "!" is Mr. Collins's. I did not even do that. Think what the rest must be!

My answer is: The English version of my book was issued at the end of 1894. The discovery of the 'Speculum Meditantis' was announced in April, 1895. I gave a second edition of the French text of my work in March, 1896, and the discovery is duly mentioned there on pp. 375-6.

Is this fair play; impartial and honest criticism? It is, I am afraid, more characteristic of Mr. Collins's failings than of mine; for it will be noticed that this remark did not appear in the original article. Having had all the necessary time to verify dates and facts, being (if I am not mistaken) hurried by no bookseller, he quietly added it when remodelling his essay, five years after I had shown that, judging from Mr. Collins's own chosen test, I had "kept pace with modern investigation."

At another place Mr. Collins, wanting to condemn a literary judgment of mine, isolates the four lines he disapproves of from the quotation (one verse) which makes it intelligible and from the sentence in my text which leads to it. Perhaps it is for brevity's sake, one may think; a critic cannot quote a whole book. Of course he cannot; but Mr. Collins did not act from motives of brevity, for he ushers in the said passage by another phrase of mine which has nothing to do with it, and which he picked up at one page's distance in my text.

When a critic wishes to give an example of nothing less than "amazing nonsense," more is due to an author's text; and he must be a very bold generalizer who thereupon observes, as Mr. Collins does, that the example is given *ut ex uno discas omnia*. Though obviously at a disadvantage, being given apart from the *morceau* to which it belongs (and which treats of certain signs of the decay of mediæval art apparent in Dunbar), I reproduce here the passage derided by Mr. Collins, not, however, as he prints it, but as it stands in the English version of my book:—

"Endowed with an ever-ready mind and an un-failing power of invention, Dunbar, following his natural tastes, and wishing at the same time to imitate Chaucer, decks his pictures with glaring colours, and 'out-Chaucers Chaucer.' His flowers are too flowery, his odours too fragrant; by moments it is no longer a delight, but almost a pain. It is not sufficient that his birds should sing; they must sing among perfumes, and these perfumes are coloured; they sing

Among the tendir odouris reid and quhyt."

(The passage of Dunbar's from which this line is extracted is given in full in my text at the foot of p. 511.)

I have ever been willing to accept advice, especially when kindly given. I hope Mr. Collins was kindly disposed when he offered me his. I find, however, some difficulty in following it. On p. 195 of his book he tells me that I should never leave "the beaten path," and on p. 202 that I should confine myself to the writing of such monographs as I gave "on Piers Plowman and on the Tudor novelists." Perhaps Mr. Collins thinks that when I wrote on those subjects I was following a beaten path.

Of the tone of Mr. Collins's article I shall say nothing. What should be thought of it readers will decide.

J. J. JUSSERAND.

Literary Crossings.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press a monograph by Mr. Andrew Lang on 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' in which he discusses the character of Queen Mary, and especially her relations with the Earl of Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband, Lord Darnley. By the help of papers placed at his disposal, and by a fresh examination of the State Papers, of a long MS. statement by Sir Robert Melville, and other documents, the author hopes that he has thrown new light on the mysteries of the reign, and especially on the policy and character of Maitland of Lethington. The book will be illustrated with portraits, pictures of historic scenes, coloured designs from contemporary drawings and caricatures, facsimiles of handwritings (bearing on the question of forgery of the Casket Letters), and photographs of the famous Casket at Hamilton Palace.

THE fifth and final volume of Mr. Buxton Forman's new edition of Keats's works in "The Complete Library" of Messrs. Gowans & Gray has been delayed through a mechanical difficulty. There is a copious subject index; this, of course, could not be completed in manuscript till the body of the last volume was printed off; and the usual interval of a month between the appearance of one volume and the next has been insufficient for the many processes which an index of considerable dimensions must go through.

THE edition of Charles Lamb's works which was to have followed Mr. Forman's 'Keats' in "The Complete Library" has had to be postponed on account of the illness of Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, by whom the 'Lamb' is being edited. 'Keats' will be followed instead by 'Don Quixote' (Mr. Ormsby's translation) in four monthly volumes, as an instalment of a complete edition of the works of Cervantes in twelve shilling volumes.

MR. FRANK HARRIS's new journal, which was to have been called *The Candid Friend*, is now to be christened *The Plain Dealer*. To judge from the prospectus of the first number, it will not err on the side of timidity. It promises to add to the amusement of its readers by

"drawing attention to the little faults and failings of public men and public institutions. But we shall not do this in any self-righteous spirit; nor put on airs of superiority; nor try to make our own virtues shine by dint of shady comparison—we shall always try to remain friendly to those we criticise."

MR. SAMUEL BUTLER's new book will be called 'Erewhon Revisited,' and will be published in the ensuing autumn by Mr. Grant Richards, who will also issue a revised edition of the famous original work 'Erewhon' at the same time.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON got back to London last week, much pleased with his American trip. An American correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Frederic Harrison's personal friends in America have been astonished at the extent of his popularity in this country. He has not only given lectures in our chief universities, and been accorded a special reception by the Authors' Club, but has been the guest of Ministers and Senators at Washington. In New York he addressed the Nineteenth Century

Club on men and events at the close of the last century, the Education League on 'Republicanism and Democracy,' and the large hall of the Ethical Culture Society was well filled on Sunday, March 31st, by attentive listeners to his discourse on Positivism."

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE, who has been passing the winter in Mexico, is preparing her impressions of that country for publication. The volume will probably be issued in the autumn.

MR. FITZGERALD MOLLOY has written a new biography called 'The Queen's Comrade; or, the Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough,' which Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. will shortly bring out in two volumes, with sixteen illustrations. Next month the same writer will start a new serial, entitled 'A Harvest of Ashes,' in the National Press syndicate of newspapers.

SCHOLARS who have made the acquaintance of the late Dr. W. F. Skene's 'Celtic Scotland' will be gratified to learn that Mr. Eneas Mackay, the Stirling bookseller, proposes to reprint a much earlier work on 'The Highlanders of Scotland,' long since out of print, by the lamented author. Dr. Skene's original text and notes will be reproduced intact, but additional notes by Dr. Alexander Macbain will bring the work, where necessary, into line with the views expressed in 'Celtic Scotland.' Mr. Mackay has also in the press a new edition of the Rev. Alexander Macgregor's 'Life and Adventures of Flora Macdonald,' edited, with a life of the author, by Mr. A. Mackenzie, F.S.A. (Scot.).

THE writer of 'Some Editors and Others' in the April *Blackwood* continues his reminiscences in the May number. General Eber, the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, who played an active part in the Hungarian revolt, and was afterwards a friend and companion in arms of Garibaldi; Chenery, Delane's successor in Printing House Square; John Blackwood, Kinglake, Hayward, Hamley, Chesney, Reeve of the *Edinburgh*, Laurence Oliphant and Laurence Lockhart, among others, form the subjects of his recollections; and Mrs. Oliphant's Magna Charta Island party, when she entertained John Blackwood and many of his authors, is described. Zack contributes a story, 'Mary Amelia Spot.'

THE 'Recollections of Queen Adelaide's Coronation' in *Temple Bar* for May are derived from the journal of Lady Georgiana Bathurst, daughter of Earl Bathurst, who was one of the train-bearers to Her Majesty.

THE opening pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* for May contain a tribute from the pen of Mr. Leslie Stephen, its former editor, to the memory of the late Mr. George M. Smith. Mr. Sidney Lee treats of 'Shakespeare and Patriotism,' and Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., writes on 'A Pagan Conventicle in the Seventh Century'; while Mr. Basil Worsfold advocates the establishment of agricultural settlements in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

DR. INGRAM, the Dean of Peterborough, has written a life of Canon Twells, the author of "At even, when the sun was set," and other popular hymns. The volume will be illustrated with views of the several

churches with which Canon Twells was connected or which he was the means of building. It will be published by Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a small volume of imaginative essays by Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, the war correspondent, called 'The Plea of Pan,' and the underlying idea is taken from the old story of Pan meeting the Athenian runner in Arcadia, and sending a message to Athens asking why she neglected him. It is a message which may be applied to the world of to-day. Though containing many allusions to Greek thought, the essays are not Greek even in outward symbolism, but touch on some of the questions and doubts to which the conventions of modern civilization give rise in many minds.

THE career of a successful journalist, from the time when he wrote articles for nothing, forms the basis for Mr. James A. Baker's novel 'A Chronicle of Greyborough,' which Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation. There is a love interest. The ugly little jealousies to be found in journalism are also illustrated, and so, too, is the bright side of that calling—its generous extension of the helping hand, the kindly hint.

A COMMITTEE is being formed in Wales to secure combined action on the part of the county governing bodies of intermediate schools, with a view to appealing to the Government to relieve the said bodies of the charges on their sites and schools. It is generally admitted that the schools created under the Intermediate Act are not and cannot be self-supporting with their present low fees. In other words, the Act is costing the ratepayers more than was anticipated.

WE observe that some Transatlantic newspapers have been saying that the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall was asked to resign his post at the library of the India Office because of his nationality and his pronounced sympathies with the Union during the Civil War. This is quite incorrect, although we fear that as time went on Dr. Hall to some extent persuaded himself that he had been more or less of a martyr in his country's cause, and so countenanced the statements lately put forth. It would be useless, at this time of day, to go into the causes of Dr. Hall's retirement, but it may be safely asserted that they had nothing to do with his nationality. Indeed, he had been so long in the Company's service before he entered the library, that we doubt if the heads of the office ever suspected that he was not an Englishman.

MR. BODLEY has finished writing his French edition of 'France,' and it will be published in Paris next week by Guillaumin. Mr. Bodley was unfortunate in the translators chosen for his book. He had to refuse two translations as unsatisfactory after they were in print, and then decided to do the work himself. The examples of French books written by Englishmen have been rare since the days when Beckford and Gibbon published some of their works in French even before they appeared in English. The long labour of rewriting his book in French has necessarily delayed the progress of Mr. Bodley's forthcoming work on the Church in France. A Magyar

translation of 'France' was produced last year by the Royal Hungarian Academy at Budapest.

A MOST interesting and valuable Parliamentary Paper was circulated on Monday. It is entitled "Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vols. IV. and V.: Educational Systems of the Chief Colonies of the British Empire," of which the former (4s. 8d.) contains the Dominion, and the latter (4s.) Australia and New Zealand. The volumes are printed for the Stationery Office by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, and are to be obtained from the usual agents. The example of the great self-governing colonies is shown not to favour that substitution for School Boards of town and county councils which is the policy of the Education Department and of the school-teachers in the mother country. In some colonies the administration is centralized in the State; in others it is with the elective School Boards.

IN addition to the Nash copy of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' to which reference has already been made, Messrs. Sotheby's book sale of May 6th and three following days contains an unusual variety of rare and interesting works in early English literature. The rarest of these include R. Greene's 'Menaphon Camilla's Alarum to Slumbering Euphues,' &c., 1589, not quite perfect; W. Painter's 'Palace of Pleasure,' 1566, and the 'Second Tome of the Palace of Pleasure,' 1567, both first editions; a large and fine copy of Sidney's 'Astrophel and Stella,' 1591 (the only other copy known, which for many years had been considered unique, is now in the Malone collection at the Bodleian); Thomas Ravenscroft's 'Briefe Discourse,' 1614, a volume of great rarity and interest to students of the history of music; a fine and clean copy of 'The History of Frier Rush,' 1649, a probably unique copy of an unknown edition; an equally fine example, also believed to be unique, of Shakerly Marmion's 'Cupid and Psyche,' 1637; and yet another volume described as unique, John Greene's 'Briefe Unvailing of God and Man's Glory,' 1641. There are also two interesting specimens of early English typography: a very fine and complete example of 'A Copy of the Letters,' &c., of Henry VIII. to Martin Luther, from Richard Pynson's press, circa 1528, of which apparently only imperfect copies are known; and an excellent copy of R. Higden's 'Polycricon,' from Wynkyn de Worde's press, 1495, but with the title and colophon in facsimile.

IT is worthy of note that recent discussions on the precarious position of assistant masters in secondary schools have had beneficial results in more ways than one. Apart from the pension schemes adopted by the governors of sundry endowed schools, private benefaction has in at least one instance come into play. Manchester Grammar School has within the past two years received endowments of the value of 8,000*l.* for the creation of a pension fund.

THE agitation in Liverpool for a separate university appears to be growing in force. One or two liberal donations have been promised, and it is now anticipated that an endowment fund will be formally opened.

A QUESTION has been raised in some quarters whether the judgments in the Cockerton case, declaring it illegal for School Boards to expend the ratepayers' money on the instruction of adults, will interfere with their expenditure on the education of pupil teachers. There is no reason to doubt that the existing law authorizes whatever is necessary for the provision of elementary teaching.

DR. C. H. HALL, of Watford, has collected, grouped, and illustrated all Chaucer's allusions to the medicine and surgery of his day, and intends to put his essay, when complete, into type.

PROF. SKEAT has nearly finished the revised edition of his 'Concise English Dictionary.'

THE Rev. John Batchelor, who has lived long among the Ainu, the aborigines in the northern island of Japan, has compiled an 'Ainu-English Dictionary,' and is seeking a publisher for it. May he find one!

FROM Paris comes the intelligence of the decease of M. L. A. Sabatier, of the Protestant Faculty of Theology in Paris. He was born in the Ardèche in 1839, and was Professor of French Literature at the Lycée of Strasbourg before the Prussian invasion. His most noted books were his monograph on 'L'Apôtre Paul, Esquisse d'une Histoire de sa Pensée,' a work of high merit, and his essay 'De la Vie Intime des Dogmes.' A man of subtle intellect and an agreeable writer, he is a signal loss to liberal theology.—The decease has also to be chronicled of Mr. Goadby, a hard-working journalist on the Liberal side in politics.

IN our last week's issue the publisher of Mr. Fergus Hume's new story, 'The Golden Wangho,' was incorrectly stated to be Mr. John Lane, instead of Mr. John Long.

THE author of 'A Soldier for a Day' writes:—

"Your reviewer is in error in supposing that the Medaglia al Valore can be conferred only once upon the same member of the Italian army. It can be given ten, twenty times for the same number of brave deeds. I know of several Italian officers who are the proud possessors of three of these medals. If your reviewer lived in Italy, like myself, he would probably be more in sympathy with this united, patriotic, and progressive people. Will you kindly allow me to state once more in your columns that I am not Mrs. Spender?"

WE note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Board of Education, Revised Regulations as to Certificates of Age, Proficiency, and School Attendance (1*d.*); Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, Report, Part I. (1*s.* 10*d.*); Glasgow University, Annual Statistical Report (1*d.*); Endowed Charities Reports for the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster (1*s.* 11*d.*).

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

PROF. MAX WOLF, of Heidelberg, has discovered a remarkable cluster of nebulae in the constellation Coma Berenices, nearly due west of the star β and preceding it about thirteen minutes of time. No fewer than 108 are gathered together within a space not greater than the disc of the full moon; four or five of these are

more extended than the others, with central condensation, and some are elongated, but the greatest part are very small and nearly circular in shape. He has also detected some changes of brightness in several of the small planets, one of which (Tercidina, No. 345) appears to be subject to a regular variation in a period of only 229 minutes, i.e., $3^h 49^m$ (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3704).

The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for 1898 has appeared, along with separate copies of the 'Astronomical Results,' the 'Spectroscopic and Photographic Results' (the former are in a state of suspended animation), and the 'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations.' There are also two appendices, one containing a set of refraction tables arranged for use at the Royal Observatory by Mr. P. H. Cowell, chief assistant, the other the second ten-year catalogue of 6,892 stars formed from the transit-circle observations from 1887 to 1896, and reduced to the epoch 1890.0. The previous ten-year catalogue, which was published in 1889, contained only 4,059 stars. A considerable proportion of those in that now before us consists of stars included in Groombridge's famous catalogue of circumpolar stars, published in 1810.

The *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* for 1903 has recently been issued. No change appears to have been made in the data from those used in the preceding year. Elements of the orbits of more than four hundred and fifty of the small planets are printed, together with opposition-ephemerides of twenty-seven which are suitably placed for observation in the present year. In 1903 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon. Neither the annular eclipse of the sun on March 29th nor the total one of September 21st will be visible in any part of Europe; indeed, the shadow track of the latter will be confined to the Antarctic Ocean. Both the eclipses of the moon will be partial.

Vol. V. of the 'Annals' of the Cape Observatory has appeared, containing part iii. of the Cape Photographic "Durchmusterung" for the equinox 1875, by Sir David Gill and Prof. Kapteyn.

SALE.

MR. J. C. STEVENS sold on Monday the library of natural history books formed by the late Mr. Philip Crowley, of Waddon House, Croydon. The following were the highest prices reached: Transactions of the Entomological Society, 46 vols. and 4 parts, 38*l.* Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, 27 vols., 48*l.* The Ibis, 1859-1900, 75*l.* Proceedings of the Zoological Society, 1830-1900, 60*l.* Lord Lilford's Birds of the British Islands, 7 vols., 63*l.* Biologia Centrali Americana, 35 vols., 90*l.* Great Auk's Eggs, 66 plates, 13*l.* 4s. Dresser's Birds of Europe, 9 vols., 56*l.* Grandidier's Histoire Physique de Madagascar, 1875-95, 35*l.* 14s. Sander's Reichenbachia: Orchids, both series, 14*l.* Gould's Birds of Asia, 51*l.* Birds of New Guinea, 45*l.*; Mammals of Australia, 29*l.* 8s.; Birds of Great Britain, 49*l.* 7s. D. G. Elliot's Monograph of the Cats, 10*l.*; Monograph of the Pheasants, 53*l.* 11s. E. T. Booth's Rough Notes on Birds, 25*l.* 4s. G. R. Gray's Genera of Birds, 17*l.* 7s.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 12.—Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher in the chair.—The Rev. R. C. Pryor was elected a Fellow.—Prof. Turner read a paper, by Mr. H. C. Plummer, on a method for mechanically compensating the rotation of the field of a siderostat. Prof. Turner had himself at a previous meeting explained the principle of several methods of accomplishing this, but Mr. Plummer's seemed a still simpler arrangement. Prof. Turner also read a paper by himself on a method of correcting the co-ordinates of stars on different photographic plates, especially those for the astrophotographic chart.—Mr. W. W. Bryant contributed further investigations on the "two-method" personal equation, in which he brought forward many interesting points with regard to changes in the personal equation of three observers at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Mr. McClean

communicated his observations of the spectrum of the new star in Perseus, and showed photographs, comparing the spectrum of the Nova with those of Nova Normæ and η Argus.—Father Sidgreaves had also a communication on the same subject, in which he pointed out the changes in the magnitude of the Nova and the corresponding changes in its spectrum.—Mr. Sharp had observed changes in the brightness of the star; and Dr. Rambaut read the results of observations at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. Minima had been observed on March 22nd, 25th, 31st, and April 6th, the last minimum being prolonged for two days, after which the brightness again increased. The variations amounted to differences of about one and a half magnitudes.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 3.—Mr. H. W. Monckton, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. S. Bridges and T. B. Freeman Sam were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read: 'The Igneous Rocks and Associated Sedimentary Beds of the Tortworth Inlier,' by Prof. C. L. Morgan and Mr. S. H. Reynolds.

LINNEAN.—April 4.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, V.P., in the chair.—A letter was read from the Home Secretary conveying "His Majesty's thanks for the loyal and dutiful address of the President and Council of the Linnean Society."—Mr. G. S. West was elected a Fellow.—Mr. W. B. Hemsley exhibited specimens of Sapium and Hevea (Euphorbiaceæ) and Castilleja (Artocarpaceæ), with a view to clear up certain questions concerning the rubber-trees, by examining a large series of plants and seeds forwarded by Mr. Jenman, Government Botanist in British Guiana. The genus Hevea included ten or a dozen described species inhabiting eastern tropical South America, but none in the West Indies. *Hevea brasiliensis*, the source of the true Para rubber, was not very different from *Hevea guianensis*, which is restricted to French Guiana, the differences between them being shown in the figures given of the floral structure and seeds in Hooker's 'Icones Plantarum,' plates 2570-77. It was formerly supposed that two species of Hevea might be distinguished in British Guiana, one (*Hevea pavoiflora*) having thin leaves and a hairy ovary, the other thick coriaceous leaves and a glabrous ovary; but after examining a large number of specimens, Mr. Hemsley had come to the conclusion that the differences were not constant, and that all the specimens exhibited might belong to one species, and merely represented individual variation. The exhibition demonstrated the difficulty of determining species of Hevea from imperfect specimens, and especially from seeds alone.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. F. N. Williams, the Rev. F. C. Smith, and the Chairman took part.

—A paper was read by Messrs. W. B. Hemsley and H. H. Pearson on a collection of dried plants made by Sir Martin Conway in the Bolivian Andes in 1898-9. It contained only forty-six species, but these were of special interest from the great height at which they were found, i.e., between 18,000 feet and 18,700 feet above sea-level. The highest Andine plants on record were stated to be *Malvastrum flabellatum*, Wedd., and a grass, *Dryocallis glacialis*, Wedd.—A paper was read by Mr. G. S. West on 'Some British Freshwater Rhizopods and Heliozoa.' The observations related to their habits and structure, and comprised descriptions of peculiar forms of some of the commoner types, as well as remarks on several little-known species. Half a dozen species were described as new, and one (*Leptochlamys ampullacea*) was referred to a new genus. Two points of special interest were (1) the presence of a perforation at the apex of the shell in some forms of *Diffugia acuminata*, the shell thus possessing two openings; and (2) the possession of certain characters by members of the genus *Vampyrella* which sharply demarcate them from other rhizopods. In the latter case Mr. West had been able to observe several of these minute creatures feeding on the cell-contents of a species of *Mougeotia*. The animal attached itself firmly to the lateral margin of one of the cells of the filament, and in a very short time the long delicate pseudopodia were retracted. At the same time the clear outer protoplasmic zone was continually putting forth and retracting shorter and stouter pseudopodia. That portion of the animal which originally attached itself to the cell very soon had perforated it, a portion of the animal protoplasm passing into the cell, and causing a violent dancing movement of the granules of the vegetable protoplasm. Whilst this was happening, the chromatophore of the *Mougeotia* cell was observed to be disintegrating at a point immediately opposite the place of attachment of the animal. The author watched the process for about two hours. It was accompanied by much violent movement on the part of the small granules of the protoplasm, but during that time only a portion of the chromatophore and surrounding protoplasm of the vegetable cell had been absorbed by the *Vampyrella*.—Mr. Harting called

attention to the statement made by some authors that *Vampyrella* did not perforate the cells of *Spirogyra* and other filamentous Algae on which it feeds, but devoured their contents by breaking the filaments at the joints.—Mr. West thought it possible that it did so sometimes, but Cienkowski's original observation of the perforation of the cells of *Spirogyra* seemed to be confirmed by the attacks which he had observed *Vampyrella lateritia* to make on the cells of *Mougeotia*, a plant which breaks at the junction of the cells much more readily than *Spirogyra*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 3.—Mr. Charles G. Barrett, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Albert Piffard and Mr. Percy Lathy were elected Fellows of the Society.—Mr. Goss read a letter from the Home Secretary, conveying the King's thanks for the loyal and dutiful address of the Fellows on the occasion of the lamented death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.—The Rev. A. E. Eaton sent for exhibition, on behalf of Mr. F. M. Halford, a sub-imago of a species of Ephemera of the genus Ephemera, received from Central Africa. It was stated that this was the first time this genus had been noticed from Africa.—Mr. McLachlan remarked that Ephemera usually occurred in cold alpine or temperate regions, and that the Central African example probably inhabited the mountains at a considerable altitude.—Dr. Chapman exhibited cases of *Lufia ferschaultella* from Cannes, and a spider, *Cyclosa conica*, found on the same rocks, the interest of the specimens being in the fact that the spider when at rest has almost precisely the same form and coloration as the cases of the moth.—Mr. W. L. Distant communicated a paper entitled 'Enumeration of the Heteroptera (Rhynchota) collected by Leonardo Fea in Burma and its Vicinity.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 17.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Marriott read a paper on 'The Special Characteristics of the Weather of March, 1901.' From March 1st to the 12th or 13th the temperature was slightly above the average, the prevailing winds being from the south-west and often strong in force. About the 13th a change set in, when north-easterly winds became predominant and low temperatures prevailed. This continued with increasing intensity until the 29th, the last two days of the month being nearly of average temperature. The most remarkable period was the five days from the 25th to the 29th, when the temperature was more than ten degrees below the average all over the country. The north-easterly winds were strong, keen, and dry. At the Greenwich Observatory the relative humidity was only 52 per cent. on the 26th and 54 per cent. on the 27th. The only other instance during the past fifty-four years of as low a relative humidity in the month of March was on March 1st, 1886. Snow showers were frequent, but not heavy, except on the 20th in the south-west of England, when on Dartmoor nearly as much snow fell as in the great blizzard of March, 1891; and on the 29th, when a heavy fall of snow and rain occurred in the north-west of England and Wales. Although the death-rate was below the average, there was a considerable increase in the deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs.—A paper by Mr. R. Strachan on 'Vapour Tension in Relation to Wind' was also read.

PHILOLOGICAL.—April 12.—Rev. Prof. Skeat, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. C. Werner was elected a Member.—The President of the Society, Mr. H. Bradley, made his yearly report on the progress of his work as one of the editors of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' and read an abstract of some of his articles now in proof for his next part of L words. During the year 1900 he had passed 232 pages for press, and his first part of L was published on April 1st. His volume, the sixth, would comprise L, M, N; when Dr. Murray finishes K, completing the fifth volume, he will edit O and P as the seventh; and their co-editor, Mr. W. A. Craigie, is just starting work at Q, to begin the eighth volume. Mr. Bradley is delighted with his new quarters in the old Ashmolean Building, in the fine spacious room of which the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have just established him and Mr. Craigie, with their staffs, slips, dictionaries, and books. He feels sure that the change will help to expedite their work. In the first part of L the only articles of remarkable interest are those on "lady" and "land." The noun "lad," he had to conclude, was from the passive participle of the verb to "lead," "lad," a servant in the thirteenth century, being one of the train of a man in authority, a leader. For his second part Mr. Bradley has seventy pages in proof, stretching from "lap" to the sb. "lead," guidance. "Lea," "ley," or "lay" though often considered as one word, is two, relating to land. (1) "Lea," meadow-land, O.E. *leah*, O.G.H. *loh*, connected with *L. lucus*, a grove, meant a clearing. (2) "Lea," fallow land, is related to the verb to "lie." "Lavender" is

generally connected with *lavare*, to wash, as lavender is laid with freshly washed linen and used in baths; O. Fr. *lavendre*, *L. lavandula*, *lavandula*, Ital. *lavande*, Fr. *lavande*. But in the tenth century the form is *livendula*, probably connected with *livere*, to be livid, and so the plant is, as in Irish, named from grey colour. The development of meaning in "latitude" is interesting. It signified (1) breadth, (2) freedom from restriction. In geography it meant distance from the equator, but in astronomy, by a somewhat curious process which Mr. Bradley explained at length, it had come to mean distance from the ecliptic, distance from the equator being called "declination." "Launch" and "lance" are from two dialectal forms of the same French word, and were long used indiscriminately in a great variety of senses which are now apportioned between the two forms. Thus *launch* meant to pierce, wound, "launch with a spear," and this sense lasted till Dryden. For "to launch the gums" we now say "lance." Another application of the etymological sense appears in "to launch a spear," i.e., to send it on its course; hence, later, "to launch a ship," "Lath." Kent being divided into five lathes, was the O.E. *lād*, corresponding to the O.N. *lāð*; in Kent it came to mean the territory under a jurisdiction annexed to a particular manor, "Lath," the turning machine, is from the fifteenth-century Danish *lad*, a fixed framework or stand; in modern Danish *dreje lad* is a turning-lathe. "Lavish" is from *lavare*, to wash; the Old French sb. *lacas* was a deluge of rain; *lavik*, a torrent of words; a man was a "lavasse of speche"; Udal said Mary Magdalene was accused of making "lavasse" of precious ointment; in 1485 folk were "lavasse of their tongues" in the Paston Letters. Mr. Bradley also dealt with "poet laureate," "laurel" in its different forms, "law" in its different senses, and "lay fee" (land held for secular services) for "laity."—A vote of thanks to him for his great services to the 'Dictionary' was unanimously passed.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 16.—Mr. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Modern Practice in the Manufacture and Distribution of Gas,' by Mr. H. E. Jones.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 11.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Messrs. M. Adlard and J. H. Jeans were elected Members.—Mr. Basset communicated some notes on 'The Projective Properties of Cubic and Quartic Curves.'—Prof. Love spoke also on the subject.—A paper by Dr. F. Morley, which dealt with the summation of a certain gamma-function series, was communicated by its title.—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, R.F., announced the factorization of the algebraic prime factors of $5^{75}-1$ and $5^{105}-1$.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MUN. Aristotelian, 8.—'The Theory of Subjective Activity,' Mr. H. W. Carr.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture I, Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, (Cantor).
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Classifications of Romanesque and Gothic Architecture,' Mr. F. R. Bod.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Junior Meeting.'
- TECH. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture II, Dr. A. Macfadyen.
- Statistical, 5.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Modern Practice in the Manufacture and Distribution of Gas.'
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Patent Law Reform,' Mr. A. Siemens.
- Geological, 8.—'Notes on Two Well-Sections,' Rev. R. A. Bullen; 'The Geological and Physical Development of Antigua,' 'The Geological and Physical Development of Guadeloupe,' 'The Geological and Physical Development of Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, and Sombroero,' and 'The Geological and Physical Development of the St. Christopher Chain and Saba Banks,' Prof. J. W. Spencer.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Naturalism in Italian Painting,' Lecture II, Mr. Roger Fry.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Chemistry in its Relations to Engineering,' Prof. F. Clowes, (James Forrest Lecture.)
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.
- Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8.—'Some Pictures in the National Collection,' Dr. Todhunter.
- FRI. Physical, 2.—'The Thermodynamical Correction of the Gas Thermometer,' Prof. Callendar; 'The Production of a Bright-Line Spectrum by Anomalous Dispersion and its Application to the Flash-Spectrum,' Prof. R. W. Wood.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Polyphase Electric Working,' Lecture I, Mr. A. C. Eborall, (Howard Lectures.)
- SAT. Royal Institution, 9.—'Colour in the Amphibia,' Dr. H. Gadow.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'Climate: its Causes and its Effects,' Lecture II, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan.

Science Gossip.

It is with much satisfaction that we learn that the fine collection of butterflies left by the late Mr. J. H. Leech is to be offered to the Trustees of the British Museum. We trust that no conditions or restrictions will diminish the value of this handsome gift.

DR. D. T. MACDOUGAL, of the Botanical Gardens, Brown Park, New York, is going to issue, through Messrs. Longman, a text-book on the 'Physiology of Plants.' The same firm will publish 'Researches on Cellulose,' by

Messrs. C. F. Cross, E. J. Bavan, and C. Beadle, authors of 'Cellulose: an Outline of the Chemistry of the Structural Elements of Plants.'

A SPECIAL meeting of the Geological Society was held on the evening of Wednesday, March 27th, the President in the chair. The Rev. J. F. Blake and Mr. R. Bullen Newton moved:—

"That the general collection in the Society's Museum be limited to such specimens as have been or may hereafter be definitely referred to, by name, description, or figure, in the Society's publications, or in such other work as may be agreed upon by the Council, and that the remaining specimens be disposed of in such a way as the Council may direct."

But an amendment moved by Sir Henry Howarth and seconded by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins was carried by a small majority.

THE Congo Government has just issued the first report by Capt. Lemaire on his two years' mission in Katanga. It relates principally to astronomical observations, by means of which many topographical errors have been set right by this explorer. Capt. Lemaire prefaces his own work by remarking that the dispute with France in 1886 about the delimitation of the equatorial frontier was due to imperfect astronomical determinations, that the position of so well known a place as Matadi was 50 kilometres out, and that the track for the railway to Leopoldville was over-estimated by 75 kilometres. With regard to Katanga, this officer found that not a single place of importance in the southern and eastern districts of the State had been correctly located. In the Congo-Zambesi region one important point was not less than a degree out of its place, and well-known falls, lakes, and camps along a line of 500 miles were 20 miles and more from the position assigned them on the map. The west coast of Tanganyika is brought back further west, and the mouth of the Lou-Kouga as much as 32 miles. As a consequence of this alteration, the Lualaba branch of the Upper Congo is 37½ miles nearer the great lake than was supposed.

At the eleventh Congress of the Meteorological Society at Berlin Dr. von Zeller gave a brief survey of the condition of the science in the present day, and Geheimrath von Bezold read a paper on 'Die Meteorologie um die Wende des Jahrhunderts,' in which he pointed out that during the early part of the last century what was called meteorology was little more than climatology. The Verein für vaterländische Naturkunde presented the Congress with an interesting chart of the weather during one hundred years. The chart was begun by a man named Müller in Calw, and was continued by his two sons.

MR. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD will give an account of his recent journey 'Round Kanchanjanga,' illustrated by lantern-slides from Signor Sella's photographs, at the Alpine Club Hall on Friday, May 3rd, at 8.30 p.m., for the benefit of Mrs. Watts-Hughes's Home for Destitute Boys, in Islington. Tickets, 10s. each, can be had of the Hon. Secretary of the Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row, W.

AMONGST the foreign scholars nominated as honorary members of the Austrian Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft on the occasion of its recent fifty years' Jubiläum (March 30th) we find the names of Dr. Ray Lankester, Mr. A. R. Wallace, and Mr. Agassiz, of Cambridge, U.S.

FINE ARTS

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE rising generation of artists, those who are but just emerging from the schools, are year by year taking a more assured position at the New English Art Club. There is among these younger men a curious bias in favour of

the mid-Victorian period. The Pre-Raphaelites were compelled to illustrate this period by the force of circumstances and by the theories of realism which some members of the group adopted; but these artists, of whom Mr. Orpen and Mr. McEvoy may be taken as typical, affect the surroundings of what has usually been considered as a peculiarly distressing period with evident gusto: they find inspiration in the hot mahoganies and varnished walnut woods and the glaring local colours which the discovery of aniline dyes and arsenic wall-papers ushered in. It is true that there is no attempt in their pictures at an historical reconstruction of the life of the period—that would, we fancy, be repudiated as savouring too much of the subject-picture; there is no rigorous archaeological consistency between the costume, which often savours of an earlier period, and the furniture; all that these artists aim at is a flavour of antiquated fashions and the slight suggestion of strangeness and unfamiliarity which they bring with them. There is also, perhaps, a little harmless ostentation in their indifference to the actual beauty of the thing represented, their determination to find and give pleasure only in the manner of representation. Mr. McEvoy, for instance, in *The Engraving* (No. 53), lets one see what a cruel discord of colour the London lodging-house room actually presented, and how, by the sheer skill and determination of his treatment, he has conjured it into something that, apart from its associations, is positively pleasurable. In any case the work of these painters affords considerable promise for the future; it is uncompromisingly scholarly and sincere; there is no attempt to shirk the difficulties of complete realization of form; if anything, they err at present on the side of a too insistent, too prosaic, delineation. The forms are realized, too, with a vigorous directness of handling which shows that they have acquired considerable mastery of their craft. Their work is often student-like, but it is never amateurish or incompetent.—Mr. Orpen, indeed, distinguishes himself already as gifted with quite unusual facility and brilliance of expression. In *A Mere Fracture* (57) he shows, too, a capacity for seizing expressive movement and gesture which will, we think, inevitably lead him to more definitely dramatic motives. The nervous concentration suggested by the action of the doctor's fingers, and the intentness of his expression as he sounds the injured limb, are perfectly rendered. A certain arrested air, as though the figures were part of a still-life group, would, we think, disappear if Mr. Orpen were more frankly to allow the incident to control the composition. There is among some artists a strong prejudice against dramatic and narrative treatment, a prejudice which Mr. Orpen is clearly bound to overcome before his talents find their completest expression. It is interesting to note in such pictures the signs of a revival of that peculiarly English conception of *genre* composition which Hogarth originated, and which, though it has often degenerated into mere illustration, has at times been the motive of a sincere and straightforward prose style.

Among the more familiar work at the New English Art Club, Mr. Rothenstein's *Interior* (75) shows how much his influence has been felt by the artists already mentioned. It is the gayest and pleasantest of his recent works. The composition, with its frank acceptance of the rectangular lines of the room, is admirable. The sensation of air and light which pervades the large spaces of the composition, the spontaneity and easy movement of the figure at the window, and the clear notes of the flowers and *bric-à-brac* on the harpsichord, all convey a mood which is entirely delightful and somewhat new in Mr. Rothenstein's work. In harmony of tone, in luminosity and gaiety of colour, it surpasses everything he has exhibited hitherto.

In Mr. Steer's piece, *Hydrangea* (66), the

brilliance of its colour and the flickering play of sunlight on the pale stuffs of sofa and dress are charming. As an impression of a particular scene it is complete, but it is rather a sketch pushed to its furthest limits than a picture. Mr. Steer appears to dread lest any conscious intellectual activity on his part should impair the freshness of his vision. He will rather admit what is accidental and extraneous than criticize and reconsider what the circumstances provided. Much in his picture is as it happened, not as a conscious and purposeful designer would have ordered it. The drapery is often neither expressive of the forms that underlie it nor harmonious in line with the main scaffolding of the composition. His delicate colour-sense and his feeling for atmospheric envelopment of tone enable him to arrive at some kind of unity, but his distrust of calculated effect, his tendency to improvise in the presence of the thing seen, deliver him over at times to the tyranny of the accidental. His portrait of *Mrs. Moffat Lindner* (113) is one of the decided and incontestable failures which such a method of unpremeditated effort must occasionally result in, however gifted the painter may be.

Mr. Furse is his diametrical opposite in this matter; it is impossible to conceive his ever failing as frankly, as unhesitatingly, as Mr. Steer. He is intellectually too alert not to find a substitute where inspiration may be lacking; his work will always wear the appearance of mastery and intentional design. Unfortunately, he seems to lack Mr. Steer's strong instinctive feeling for sensuous charm, and in spite of the skilful engineering of his large portrait, *Mrs. Geoffrey Buxton* (92), it leaves us singularly unaffected. It is, let us admit, a work of such ambitious scale and design as very few living artists could co-ordinate and carry through with the same assurance, the same air of finality and completeness, that Mr. Furse displays. But the cold, hard illumination, the lack of any mystery and depth in the quality of the paint, render it curiously unsympathetic. It is a work to be wondered at rather than enjoyed. Mr. Furse's treatment of paint has undergone a change since his earlier works, which we regret. In his portrait of Lord Justice Henn Collins and his small portrait of Lord Roberts he aimed at deriving the utmost charm of transparency and luminosity from the methodical use of rich impasto and glazes. His portraits at this exhibition suggest that he has been allured by the example of Mr. Sargent's summary and contemptuous treatment of the medium. To paint the reflected light on a cheek as a definite patch of orange pigment, as Mr. Furse has done in this portrait, is to ignore the possibilities which oil paint affords for expressing the subtler beauties of flesh. The older masters never forgot that, whatever accidents and modifications the local colour of flesh admits, it is none the less a homogeneous substance, and not a mosaic of different coloured stuffs.

Mr. Muirhead's *Interior* (122) is the best thing we have yet seen of his—large and well massed in design, rich and sober in tonality. A landscape, *Evening* (62), by him is also dignified and reposeful.—Mr. Thornton's *Lombard Landscape* (56), though it evinces no great accomplishment in the execution, has the charm of a mood really felt and understood.

Among the water-colours, Mr. MacColl's Nos. 18 and 22 show the art of suggestion carried to its furthest limits. They are like some charming people whose silences are replete with beautiful possibilities.—Mr. Rich, Nos. 9, 10, and 25, ventures further in the materialization of his visions than most of the water-colour artists in this exhibition. His few direct washes of colour, restricted almost as severely in scale as those of the early English school, convey the illusion of a possible reality. He is, we think, one of the few artists of the day who have thoroughly mastered the conventions and learnt to respect the limitations of water-colour art.

Fine-Art Gossip.

IN the British Museum the exhibition of etchings and drawings by Rembrandt which has been on view in the Print and Drawing Gallery for the last two years is about to be replaced by one of miscellaneous drawings of the English and foreign schools, selected from those which have been acquired by the department by gift, bequest, or purchase during the last six years. While the change is being made the gallery will be closed to the public from April 22nd to May 16th inclusive.

MESSRS. COLNAGHI will open to-day an exhibition of the etched work of Sir Seymour Haden. It will be succeeded later on by an exhibition of such of his etchings as are not included in the first show, and thus the public will have placed before it a nearly complete collection of the artist's achievements. The exhibitions will each of them be open for three or four weeks.

THE private view of the New Gallery is announced for to-day, and it will be open to the public on Monday.

MESSRS. HENRY GRAVES & Co. have issued invitations to a private view for to-day (Saturday), at their galleries in Pall Mall, of water-colour drawings entitled 'Woods and Waterways,' the works of Mrs. F. A. Hopkins. The public will be admitted from Monday next until May 4th inclusive.

AT Mr. Gutekunst's gallery an exhibition of etchings by Mr. F. Laing commences to-day.—Col. R. Goff exhibits water-colour drawings by himself of 'Views in Italy' at the Rembrandt Gallery, 5, Vigo Street, from to-day till the 25th prox.—The private view of Miss H. Thornycroft's water-colours at her studio, 2A, Melbury Road, takes place next Saturday. The works will be open to the public on the 29th inst.

SEVERAL mezzotints of unusual quality, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, will be sold at Messrs. Christie's on April 30th. Amongst others there are proofs of the coveted *Ladies Waldegrave*, Mrs. Hope of Amsterdam, Miss Kemble, Lady Taylor, Lady Herbert, the Duchess of Marlborough and her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Beresford and the Marchioness Townshend and Mrs. Gardiner (sometimes called 'The Three Graces'), and the rare full-length of Mrs. Carnac. The special interest attaching to this sale is that these prints come direct from Sir Joshua's portfolios, and were inherited by his niece Lady Thomond, from whom they have descended to their present possessor, so that they now come into the market for the first time.

MESSRS. LONGMAN promise for the coming season 'The Art of Building a Home: a Collection of Lectures and Illustrations,' by Messrs. Barry Parker and R. Unwin.

AN old friend of the late Mr. Eddis writes that the latter died, not in London, as we stated last week, but at Shalford, near Guildford, where he lived after retiring from the active exercise of his profession.

THE Louvre has recently acquired, and has placed on view within the last few days, another example of Sir Henry Raeburn (the French papers print his name "Reburn"), a portrait described as of Mrs. Anna More. The Louvre has already possessed since 1886 a specimen of Raeburn's work in a portrait of a disabled sailor in uniform. Indeed, there are in Paris at least a dozen excellent Raeburns. Thanks largely to M. Sedelmeyer, the early English school of painters has become quite popular with French collectors.

THE comparatively small, although rapidly increasing, collection of Oriental art at the Louvre has lately been enriched by the acquisition of the celebrated inlaid copper vase from the Barberini Palace at Rome. It is specially important from the silver incrustation, with its elaborate engraving, being probably of the

same period as the vase itself. A further acquisition in another branch of the department is an example of Paduan fifteenth-century *graffiato* maiolica. It is an elegantly ornamented bowl supported on three lions in the round.

MR. KEELEY HALSWELLE's picture 'Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe,' was sold for 189*l.* at Christie's last Saturday.

FROM Paris is announced the decease of M. V. de Brozik, a pupil of Piloty and a Bohemian by birth, who frequently exhibited large historical pictures at the Salon. For some years past he had been Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Prague, but three months ago he returned to Paris in a dying state.

THE excavations on the island of Ægina, which Prof. Furtwängler has undertaken under commission from the Prince Regent of Bavaria, have had an auspicious beginning. On the second day (April 2nd), according to a telegram from Athens to Munich, two magnificent marble heads were brought to light. They are assigned to the groups of Greek and Trojan warriors in the Aegineten-Saal of the Glyptothek at Munich, which were brought from Ægina in 1811.

THE exhibition of Mr. Walter Crane's pictures in Frankfurt-on-the-Main has attracted much attention. Yet, while his versatility is greatly admired, and his influence on decorative art is fully recognized, it is chiefly as an illustrator that he is prized in Germany, where his children's books are exceedingly popular.

THE series of drawings by Old Masters which for more than half a century have been exhibited at the Louvre, in the suite of rooms looking on to the quadrangle, are now removed; their place will be occupied by a collection of old French decorated furniture, taken mainly from the Garde-Meuble.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

THE Clarendon Press has undertaken the publication of an elaborate history of music in six volumes, to be written in collaboration by Prof. Wooldridge, Sir Hubert Parry, Mr. Fuller Maitland, Mr. E. Dannreuther, and Mr. W. H. Hadow. To each author has been allotted a separate period, so delimited as to make one consecutive treatise. Prof. Wooldridge will write on the early and later ecclesiastical periods, Sir Hubert Parry on the seventeenth century, Mr. Fuller Maitland on the period of Bach and Handel, and Mr. Dannreuther on the "romantic movement." It is hoped to publish at least three of the volumes during the coming year.

THE Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society held their third subscription concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme opened with Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E, and in this fine work the orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Arthur W. Payne, acquitted itself well. This 'Polish' Symphony, as it is called, presents many points of interest—at times, indeed, the restless rhythm, the flamboyant orchestration, and the romantic sadness strongly foreshadow the 'Pathetic'—yet it does not reveal the composer in his strongest moods, his finest workmanship. Madame Beatrice Langley and Mrs. Arthur Stothert were heard to advantage in Bach's Concerto for two violins and orchestra in D minor, especially in the lovely Largo. The choir sang smoothly and solemnly Mendelssohn's quiet motet 'Beati Mortui' and Sullivan's 'The long day closes,' in memoriam F. H. Read, the first president of the Society, and Sir John Stainer, for many years vice-president. Mr. Read, born in 1821, lived for nearly forty years at Walthamstow, which he raised to be an important musical centre; to him that town owes its spacious Victoria Hall. The second part of:

the Stock Exchange programme included Dr. Cowen's four Old English Dances, which were given under his direction. Miss Maggie Purvis proved an acceptable vocalist.

WAGNER'S 'Siegfried' is to be produced early next year at Paris, with M. Jean de Reszke in the title rôle, Mlle. Actée as Brünnhilde, and MM. Delmar and Renaud as Wotan and Mime respectively. This will be the fifth Wagner work produced at the Grand Opéra. Up to the present have been given 'Lohengrin,' 'Walküre,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Meistersinger.'

THE Emperor William has selected Verdi's 'Otello' and Nicolai's 'Merry Wives of Windsor' for the Wiesbaden Festival performances, which will take place between May 15th and 20th. There will be special stage decorations; those for the Nicolai opera have been designed by the Emperor himself.

THE first Richard Wagner-Verein, established in 1871 by Emil Heckel at Mannheim for the purpose of helping to realize Wagner's scheme of giving performances of the 'Ring' at Bayreuth, has been dissolved. Its mission has been accomplished: the genius of Wagner has triumphed.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 12th prints an interesting letter written in 1883 by Eduard August Grell, former director of the Singakademie, to a lady in answer to some inquiries she had made of him concerning Mendelssohn. Grell relates how he was constantly in the Mendelssohns' house when young Felix was studying with Zelter; and, although he does not wish in any way to belittle the part which Mendelssohn played in the production of Bach's 'Matthew' Passion at Berlin in 1829, he claims the earliest honour of having rescued that great work from oblivion for Zelter. Felix Mendelssohn and other pupils of Zelter used to attend the weekly meetings of the Singakademie, at which, among other works of Bach, were performed the choruses from the 'Matthew' Passion. Grell distinctly remembers that it was arranged between Mendelssohn's father and Zelter to give a complete performance of the work, one object of the latter being to make his gifted and industrious pupil, young Mendelssohn, known as a conductor. Zelter, as Grell notes, was a pupil of Fasch, and it was through that master that his interest in Bach's works—very probably in the 'Passion' itself—was kindled.

CARL LAEISZ, a wealthy shipowner and lover of art, has recently died, and left a sum of 1,200,000 marks for the erection of a great concert-hall at Hamburg.

A STORY is going the round of the Italian papers, so states *Le Ménestrel* of April 14th, to the effect that at a recent performance of Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust' a daughter of the composer, eighty-five years of age, was present, having made a long journey to witness her father's triumph. But "se non è ver, non è ben trovato," for Berlioz had no daughter—only a son, who died some years before his father.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Madame Beatrice Langley's Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
WED. Miss Dorothy Baly's Violin Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
THURS. Joachim Quartet Concert, 8, St. James's Hall; Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
SAT. London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall; Mr. Manns's Benefit Concert, Crystal Palace, 8.30.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYCEUM.—'Coriolanus,' played in Three Acts.
ST. JAMES'S.—'The Wilderness,' a Comedy in Three Acts.
By H. V. Ramond.

SOMEWHAT mistrustfully Sir Henry Irving has carried out a long-cherished purpose of producing Shakespeare's 'Coriolanus.' We say mistrustfully, since the changes that have been made in the disposition of the scenes amount to a virtual reconstruction

of the play; and some of the characters, notably Volumnia, are much altered. In the case of Caius Marcius the omissions consist principally of scenes of action. The interrupted fight with Tullus Aufidius disappears, as does the scene in which, entering Corioli alone and having the gates shut on him, Caius Marcius earned his cognomen of Coriolanus. Against the banishment of these things nothing needs be urged. Their due presentation calls for a robust style, which is not always a desirable possession and has never been an attribute of Sir H. Irving. Stage fights other than those between dual combatants are by no means easy of presentation, and a man who has to assign verisimilitude to a combat of one against half a dozen or more must have a lightning-like rapidity of action and an impetuosity of attack not to be maintained when the encounter has to be bloodless. Rendered as 'Coriolanus' now is, its interest is purely psychological. Caius Marcius hated the fierce democracy of Rome, and his character, as seen in Plutarch and in Shakespeare, has to be gathered from the expression of his loathing. No language which he, and after him Menenius, can use is strong enough to express his contempt for the plebeians and his resentment against the laws which placed power in their hands and those of the tribunes. When deprived of the one endowment of splendid bravery, which has now to be taken for granted, he is a turbulent, haughty, exacting, and wholly unmanageable being, such as subsequent history has scarcely given us, except perhaps in Charles the Bold. This being in the hands of Sir Henry is shown with exemplary fidelity, the feature most distinctly indicated being sardonic contempt. Until the tribunes proceed to deeds of active hostility, laying upon him violent hands, he scorns to recognize his antagonists, speaking of them to the aristocrats and not to themselves. The scorn which animated him when asking their votes penetrated their thick skins, and rendered inevitable his loss of the half-accredited office of consul and his banishment. The most effective scenes were those without and within the house of Aufidius, the latter being especially fine. No violence of speech or gesture marred a performance which was throughout self-contained and convincing. There was little effort, moreover, except perhaps to avoid the points in search of which his predecessors travelled far. The famous speech "I banish you," uttered by Coriolanus to those who are sending him into exile, was delivered without any form of emphasis. Miss Terry was not the Volumnia of our conception, but was a sweet and gracious creature, the influence of whose intercession might well be fatal, as it proved. Mr. Laurence Irving and Mr. Hearn were well contrasted as the tribunes, and Mr. J. H. Barnes rendered good service as Menenius Agrippa. Mr. Tyars made a strikingly martial and impressive figure of Cominius.

'Coriolanus' is not dramatically stirring, and, since the days of Kemble, it has been no great favourite with managers. Macready even, though Barry Cornwall in a rather inflated sonnet applied to his Coriolanus Shakespeare's line concerning Julius

Cæsar, "This is the noblest Roman of them all," does not seem to have been at ease in it. Sir H. Irving has won in it an honourable *succès d'estime*, which it may well be held is the utmost triumph now to be hoped. The scenery from Sir L. Alma Tadema's designs is picturesque, though centuries later, we should suppose, than the alleged date of the action.

Mr. Esmond's new comedy, which, if we may judge by the reception awarded it, has brought back to the St. James's the sunshine of success, is a clever, cynical, and not wholly convincing work. It treats with considerable freshness, and indeed with some absolute novelty, a familiar theme, and it furnishes a satire on modern manners bolder than any modern writer has dared to depict. Something like forty years have elapsed since in his earliest poem the present Laureate told us how in society "the half drunk leaned over the half drest." As a rule, the half drunk are no longer much in evidence. 'The Wilderness,' however, shows a world lower than that depicted in 'The Season.' It is made up of masculine sheep waiting to be devoured and feminine wolves in search of prey. Such watchdogs as there are are on the side of the wolves. Of the sunny-cheeked girls, smelling, as Byron says, of "bread and butter" or of hot muffins, which in the play are in great request, all are in chase of rank and fortune. Dalliance with "detrimentals" is indulged in to what might be held a compromising extent, but when the husband is caught the lover, for a time at least, is sent away.

In the last act, when the marriage is accomplished, comes the departure from precedent. Sir Harry Milanor, although caught in Mabel Vaughan's toils, is, in words H. J. Byron loved to repeat, "not such a fool as he looks." He is, in fact, a model of intellect and worth. With him his newly made wife enjoys happiness so profound that it appals her with a sense of her own unworthiness. Horrified at her past baseness, she broods over what means are best to employ in order to obtain a title to what she has stolen. After sending away with "a flea in his ear" the lover who comes secure of the reward for his patience, she determines, in spite of the disuasion of those whom she consults, to tell her husband all. This she is unable to do, since he discovers the truth for himself. Both undergo a bad quarter of an hour, and then, as is becoming in comedy, all is well. This is fresh and sympathetic, and it gives rise to some powerful situations, of which much is made. Whether continuous happiness is probable under the conditions presented may be doubtful, but Mr. Esmond is entitled to take his own view. His treatment is at least judicious and thoroughly popular, and the scenes with her lover first, and with her husband afterwards, which are provided for the wife, are strong and satisfactory, and were received by the public with clamorous enthusiasm. Miss Eva Moore played her part to the life, and has at a bound established her reputation. Mr. Alexander displayed in the earlier acts his old charm of method. In the last act he seemed to fear that the piece was not strong enough, and to determine at all risks to make it go. This heresy of modern growth comes generally as a result of too long a

run. It now begins to influence our chief actors at the outset, and in so doing forms a serious menace to the stage, perhaps the most serious with which it is confronted. Mr. Esmond is to be congratulated on respectable accomplishment, and the management upon what can hardly fail to be a remunerative success.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE library of the late Mr. Charles John Wylie, of Earl's Terrace, Kensington, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on May 14th, contains a series of dramatic memoirs extra-illustrated with rare portraits and views. The best specimen of this kind of book-making is Dr. Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants,' which is extended from two volumes to ten by the addition of over 1,300 scarce portraits and views; to this collection there is a specially compiled index. There are also extra-illustrated copies of Thomas Dibdin's 'Reminiscences,' with nearly 230 portraits of actors and actresses; of J. T. Smith's chatty 'Book for a Rainy Day,' and of Joseph Spence's 'Anecdotes.' The last-named is extended from one volume octavo to four in quarto size, and several of the 370 portraits with which it is illustrated are scarce. Some of the "grangerized" books come down quite to our own days; e.g., the Bancrofts' 'On and Off the Stage,' 1888; Vincent's 'Recollections of Fred Leslie,' 1894; and Miss Emily Soldene's 'Recollections,' 1897, are all similarly treated.

THE reopening performance by Mrs. Langtry at the Imperial, announced for Thursday, has been postponed to Monday next on account, it is understood, of the theatre not being quite ready.

THE production at the Prince of Wales's by Mr. Hawtrey of 'The Man from Blankley's' is fixed for Thursday next.

'THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA' has been withdrawn from the Duke of York's, at which the next venture will be musical comedy.

MR. TREE will produce at Her Majesty's, on the afternoon of May 2nd, 'Macaire,' by R. L. Stevenson and Mr. W. E. Henley. In this he will play Macaire to the Bertrand of Mr. James Welch, other parts being taken by Messrs. Gerald Lawrence, Lionel Brough, Luigi Lablache, George Hawtrey, and Oscar Asche, Miss Lily Brayton, and Miss Tilbury. He will also revive 'Beau Austin,' by the same authors, with himself, Mrs. Tree, Mr. F. Terry, and Mr. H. Kemble in their original parts, and with Miss Carlotta Addison in that first taken by Miss Rose Leclercq.

A NEW adaptation of 'Ruy Blas' is being prepared for Mr. Lewis Waller by Mr. John Davidson. Mr. Waller will also produce next month at the Coronet Theatre 'The King's Rival,' a new rendering by Mr. G. Du Maurier of the often-adapted 'Don César de Bazan' of Dumas and D'Ennery. Faith in the romantic drama is not yet extinct.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL promises for the present season a translation by Mr. James Monteith Graham of Echegaray's 'Mariana.'

In order to avoid clashing with other entertainments, Miss Janette Steer has postponed until the 27th inst. the production of the new rendering of 'The Queen's Necklace.'

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN has acquired the American rights of Mr. Esmond's latest success 'The Wilderness.'

THE committee appointed by the Playgoers' Club, at the suggestion of Mr. Alexander, for the purpose of reading new plays have an arduous task before them, no fewer than three hundred works having been sent in.

'THE MANDARIN,' a play by Mrs. Alicia Ramsey and Mr. Rudolph de Cordova, pro-

duced on Monday at the Grand Theatre, Islington, is founded on events recently witnessed in China. The supposed date of the action is, however, given as 1888. Miss Dorothea Baird, Mr. Charles Fulton, Mr. de Cordova, and Mr. Yorke Stephens took the principal parts.

WE copy from the *Era* the statement that Madame Sada Yacco and M. Kawakami have returned to Japan with 40,000*l.* earned in Europe and America. Madame Yacco purposes devoting her share to a theatre in Tokio for the performance of plays by Japanese writers or translations from the European. The site for this house has been given by the emperor.

THE acting rights of an adaptation of 'The Palace of the King' of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, which has been successfully given in America, have been secured by Mr. Arthur Collins and by Miss Jessie Millward, who will play the heroine on its production in London.

MR. EDGAR BRUCE, a well-known London manager, who has died while on a holiday in Wales, had made his name as an actor in America and Canada as well as in England. His career began in 1868. He was seen at the Criterion, the Court, the Royalty, the St. James's, the Globe, and elsewhere. His greatest success was in 'The Colonel,' founded by Mr. Burnand on 'Le Mari à la Campagne,' and produced at the Prince of Wales's, February 2nd, 1881. In this he succeeded Mr. Coghlan. Mr. Bruce had for some years practically quitted the stage.

THE death has also been announced of Miss Helen Forsyth, an actress with a gracious personality, whose promise scarcely ripened into performance. In parts such as Molly Segrin in 'Sophia,' Norah Desmond in 'The Bells of Haslemere,' Ivy Harden in 'The Union Jack,' and Mrs. Marchmont in 'An Ideal Husband,' she was seen to some advantage. She played at many leading theatres—Haymarket, Lyceum, Adelphi, Vaudeville, Criterion, &c.

THE mental condition of Mr. Maurice Barrymore, who is now in Belle Vue Hospital, New York, seems to render his return to the stage doubtful. Mr. Barrymore was born in India in 1847, his real name being Herbert Rythe; he has shown himself a good actor in a line in which he has few competitors, and has written more than one successful play. In addition to Miss Ethel Barrymore, who appeared recently at the Lyceum, he has two sons on the American stage, on which he is himself best known.

THE farewell performance of the Deutsche Theater, which for six months has held possession of the Comedy, took place at the Apollo on the afternoon of the 12th inst. It consisted of 'Nora, oder ein Puppenheim,' in which Fräulein Clara Sella made an excellent Nora, Herr H. Wolf was Helmer, and Herr Hans Andresen, Dr. Rank.

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 Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
 Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh.—Saturday, April 20, 1901.